

THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
COMMONS Warre  
OF  
ENGLAND.

Throughout  
*These three* NATIONS:

BEGUN  
From 1640. and continued  
till this present Year  
1662,

*Criminibus terrere novis hinc spargere voces,  
In vulgum ambigum, & quærendæ Consequi Arma.*  
Virg. Aeneid.

Chr. LONDON, *Printed*  
Printed for *Joshua Coniers*, and are to be  
sold at his Shop at the signe of the black Raven  
in the Long-walk, near Christ-church.  
1662.

Stephen Lambeth



John Lambeth

From 16 to 17 and continued

1769





TO THE  
HONOURABLE

*Collonel NEVIL,*  
Collonel of the *Yellow Regiment*  
of *Auxiliaries* LONDON.

*Noble Sir,*

**I** Presume to offer this little Tract to you, not to shelter my self, or to make your patronage a refuge for my failing (which is the common burden of most Dedications) for that were not like a Souldier, nor the matter ( I treat of ) the War : but out of some respect of obedience to you as my supream Officer in the Regiment your Honour commands , and partly out of an ambition of be-

## The Epistle

ing known unto you, which I knew not to accomplish better, and with less intrusion, then the trouble of this address. Yet sir, that motive is not all; I did not consult my self altogether; I had some proud thoughts of serving your fame by inscribing you to this piece, if the world by this shall know how far your Loyalty was concerned in the *matter*, in the defence of our late Sovereigne, which yet is known but by some of the *better sort*, I care not what the *worser* shall conceive of me for the *manner* of handling it.

I have grudg'd to see the prosperous Rebel priding it in Medals and Trophies, the reward of his wicked valour, and when dead glorying in his fact in his sumptuous Monument: Where-

*Dedicatory.*

21 Vertue seldom returns that  
guerdon, because it is the pom-  
pous custom of vice.

But most abundantly she ever  
compensates her worthy fol-  
lowers and by the pen, more du-  
rable then Pyramids, transmits  
them to eternity.

Sir, believe me, I am none  
of *Thrasoes* comrades, to be  
confident that this little  
thing should grow up, so farre  
am I from bragging it should  
live; and therefore I presume  
not to think I shall adde any  
honour to that accumulation  
of which you are already deser-  
vedly possesst; but yet I satisfie  
my self that I have attempted it;  
and if so be that this my gourd  
doe but afford you any delight-  
full retirement to it, that's yet  
more content, and if it must be

*The Epistle, &c.*

no otherwise I shall not murmur at its withering.

I have done my best to be faithfull and perfect in these Collections, which I found very difficult by reason of the diversity of relations framed by the passions of different parties, but I have endeavoured to reconcile them in both, a thing not manageable as to their judgments: Such as it is I humbly submit it to your Honours kind acceptance, and remain

*Your most obedient and most*

*humble servant,*

W. \* C.



That was said of Pompey af-  
ter so many discomfitures, *Facere*  
that such a Ruine could not *uno non po-*  
be contained in one place, may *tuit tanta*  
be the prejudice of this Hi- *ruina loen*  
Marr.

Historicall Breviary, as if it were too streight  
and not roomy enough for the spreaded wide-  
nesse of its loose Subject, if so, we may call a  
Rebellion. But know Reader, that which  
took up a spacious Field with Wings and Bat-  
talia's, is drawn here to its close order in  
a few Lines and Pages, and one Sentence  
here Condemns as many to Execution, as  
fil'd Fater Doom-book with Names on  
Both sides. It faring with great Fights,  
as with great Men, who when dead or past,  
are conveniently laid and comprehended in  
a spot. Thus we Eccho the Drums and  
Trumpets in a short result, plainly repeating  
the end only, viz. the Event.

We need not therefore Apologize for the  
truth of this Epitome, there is little doubt of  
that, that which will seem to render it sus-  
picious, is a proof E contra. These things  
were not done in a Corner, but in all the  
Corners of the Three Kingdomes, whither  
we have traced them by the best indagation  
we could make, and we presume we are no  
where at a losse.

For the Title we could not afford it the  
Honour of a Civill Warre, for that is strictly  
inter

inter pares between equals, this was rather Bellum servile, wherein the Rout and Multitude strove for Superiority and Empire; which having wrested from the Crown, they limbed it peice-meal among themselves. & for the Contexture the matter was so unmethodically various, and so many actions done at one and the same time, that for any impolite inartificiall connexion, we must ask the common Boons of charitable Readers. These stories are now become the leisure thoughts, which were the sprightsfull deeds & honourable atchievements of many yet living, who may now harmlesly revive their fierce and sanguinous Actions; for the War hath fought it self out of doors, and remains like a skeleton only to be talkt over now it is dead.

The felicity of memory consists not in the bare reminding us of miseries past, but as it points and directs our sense to a greater complacency and content in the happinesse we repesse, when through a Labyrinth of severall gloomy providences, it manuducts us to an unexpected, unhop'd for Prosperity. The same is the design of this Piece, where after a racount of all those dismall actions, which the atrocity of the War had enveloped us as in a thick darknesse, we present you with the delightfull Prospect of our former Paace and Glory in the Restoration of our Sovereigne.

Farewell.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
The CIVIL, or COMMONS War  
OF  
ENGLAND.



After a long tract of Peace of 1641  
near an hundred and fifty  
years, during the Reigns  
of seven Princes, (not rec-  
koning divers tumultuary  
sudden Eruptions and Re-  
bellions, which like gusts expired in their  
violence) had indulged this fierce Nation  
with a prosperity, and glory, and plenty, more  
then it was capable and sulceptible of, and had  
glutted us with a surfeit of happines: after  
we had acquired a terrible name throughout  
the Universe, and had given Law to the Na-  
tions

tions round about us, and had left nothing to fortune from without us; Behold the inconsistency of all Sublunar felicity! we became formidable to our selves, and not able to bear the weight of so great a happiness, sunk into a general ruine, the Church and State, the Prerogative, and the Subjects Liberty, being ill mixt and blended in the confusion of both.

Lucan.

*Hec quantum potuit terra pelagiq; parari  
Hoc quem civiles hauserunt sanguine dextra.*

The vast flux of blood that hath been profusely spilt in our mistaken quarrel, might well have delug'd the near Continent, and made the guilty pale looks of the *French Flower de Lucis* blush at our displayed *Crosses* and *Roses*, while we had parentated to the noble remains of our English Conquests, in the Reign of that memorable Prince *Henry the Fifth*. — *sed in te verte manus.* The Fates would have us first make an Essay upon our selves, and prove the Sword in this their own Magazine of valor, that they might the better venture it (perhaps) abroad.

Thus our matchless courage, and undaunted spirit soon possess'd its former haunts, and, as if it were conjur'd up, did impetuously and violently carry all before it, and quickly abandon'd and forsook the Circle of Religion, Laws, Relations, nay, common Humanity. A blind fury that fought its way to the grave, the desolation of three flourishing Kingdoms



Kingdoms, who have equally participated of these dire effects.

*Erinns* had formerly so flesh'd her self in the contest betwixt the two Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, that she design'd a name like that to be the title of this feud; viz. A War between the King and the Two Houses; the former happening just two hundred years ago; yet her cruelty lost nothing, nor was assuaged by process or length of time, for this was far the more destructive and bloody War, wherein — *totum est pro vulnere corpus* — all conditions of men, all ages, sexes, the subjects of two other Kingdoms (so this flame and combustion spread it self) participated alike of the misery.

But to give this War its proper name, we may call it the *Commons*, or *Plebeian War*; it was indeed unnaturally, and by an unkind Heat hatch'd by the influence of some of the House of Peers; but that soon abated, and the popular rage and motion gave life, vigor, and fuel to this conflagration; Liberty of Conscience and Estate were the main Ingredients, and there wanted not Incendiaries, who made every light thing grievous; and the *Genius* of the People being by some malignity of the Planets every where tainted, all things being disposed to a rupture: this lamentable deplorable War broke out, which like an Earthquake, with some little fore-running trepidations, overturned all, and the effect was sadly felt, before the cause was known or discern'd.

Tacitus

Anal. l. 1.

In investigating whereof, our most deep-sighted Historians may truly say with *Tacitus*, (leaving out (*sine ira & studio*) *quorum causas procul habeo*; the true rise and ground of this quarrel is not to be ascertained, unless we will take *Jealousies* and *Fears* for such; which the truth and credit of History scorns and abominates.

Our purpose is not therefore to meddle or treat *quo jure*, but *de facto*, to relate onely the passages of the War, the Encounters, Battels, Fights, and Sieges which hapned in the three Nations; to observe the motions of the Sword, and re-account to you Enterprises, & Designs, instead of Pleas, Declarations, and Manifesto's, with which the War began, and was afterward all along courted to a composure and cessation, though the Cannon was too loud to hear any such still motions. And herein we will deal impartially, as having no byas to warp us, being to discourse of the bare gests and actions of both Parties, abstracted from their inclination, study, and adherence to the cause they maintained.

We will begin with *Ireland*, to whom the priority of these troubles are too justly due, and that it may appear how all things conspired to the ruine and confusion that presently follow'd; which we will present in a short view of that monstrous Rebellion, which a little before in *October, 1641.* broke out there, being the *Prodromus* of that in this Kingdom, and, as it were, the seeds of this intestine War, first sown there.

On the twenty third of *October*, 1641. that horrid Rebellion broke forth; that day they intended to seize the Castle of *Dublin*, the *Irish* being every where else risen, and in Arms: But the design was discovered by one *Owen Conally*, an *Irish* Gentleman by Birth and Family, but a retainer then to Sir *John Clothworthy*; who having intelligence of the plot, acquainted the Lord Justice *Parsons* with it. The account of that monstrous design you may take in his Examination, which followeth in these words.

That being at *Monimore* in the County of *London-derry*, on *Thursday* last, he received a Letter from Collonel *Hugh Oge Mac Mahon*, desiring him to come to *Connaught* in the County of *Monaghan*, to be with him on *Wednesday* or *Thursday* last. Whereupon he, this Examinant, came thither on *Wednesday* night last; and understanding the said *Hugh* was come to *Dublin*, follow'd him thither, where he came about 6 of the clock in the evening, and forthwith went to the lodging of the said *Hugh* to the house near the *Boat Oxman Town*; there he found the said *Hugh*, and came with the said *Hugh*, &c. to the lodging of the Lord *Mac-quire*. At the said Lord *Mac-quire* his lodgings, the said *Hugh* told him, That there were, and would be this night, (*viz.* *October* the 23.) great numbers of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the *Irish* Papists, from all parts of the Kingdom, in that Town, who with himself had determin'd to take the Castle of *Dublin*, to possess

themselves of all his Majesty's Stores & Ammunitions there, to morrow, being *Saturday*; & that they intended first to batter the Chimneys of the said Town, and if the City would not yield, then to batter down the houses, and to cut off all the Protestants that would not joyn with them. — That the said *Hugh* told him, that the *Irish* had prepared men in all parts of the Kingdom, to destroy all the *English* inhabiting there by to morrow ten a clock; and that in all the Sea-ports, and other places of the Kingdom, all the Protestants should be killed this night; and that all the Posts that could be could not prevent it. — That they did this for the tyrannical Government that was over them, and to imitate *Scotland*, who had got a priviledge by that course.

I have inserted this as the best Archive we have of that Rebellion, and which was the greatest mercy that ever was shewn to the *English* Protestants in that Kingdom. For accordingly *Mac Mahon* and the Lord *Macquire* were presently apprehended in that Town, (*Conally* having escap'd from *Mahon* by pretending to ease his body, and leaping over a wall to give notice of it, as afore-said) and as speedy notice as could be was given throughout the Kingdom, which preserved many places and families, though the *Irish* fail'd not a minute of their designed rising. *Dublin* Castle and City was first of all secur'd, the Castle under the Government of Sir *Francis Willoughby*. Money there was none,

none, onely 10000 Arms, with 1500 Barrels of Powder, and Match and Lead answerable, when in came the Lord *Blaney*, and Sir *Arthur Terringham*, and brought news, like *Job's* Messengers, of the danger, and formidableness of the Enemy, having already possess'd themselves of the most advantageous Passes and Forts, and divers Noblemens Houses, and Castles, particularly the passage and Fort of the *Newry*. Which put the Town into a Consternation.

The Lord *Moor* presently after sent news to the like tenor, his house having been storm'd and taken by the Enemy. The whole standing Army then in *Ireland* consisted but of 41 Foot Companies, consisting of 44 men in each; and 14 Troops of Horse, of 58 in a Troop; and so remote and distant from one another in several Garrisons, that it was dangerous to remove them to a Rendezvous, lest the small parties of them might be intercepted and cut in pieces by the Enemy. Yet necessity so requiring, for the safety of the Town, some of those Forces were drawn together in *Dublin*.

In the mean time, the whole Province of *Ulster* (except *London-derry* and *Colerain*, and the Town and Castle of *Eniskillen*) was in the hands of the Rebels, the chief Commanders whereof were Sir *Phelim Oneal*, the Heir and next of kin to that Rebellious Earl of *Tyrone*; *Turlogh Oneal*, *Rory Mac-quire*, *Mac-Brian*, &c. Sir *Phelim* was Generalissimo, a man of the same perfidious temper with his

Ancestors, who promising the *Scots* in that Province security, when he had driven out and massacred the *English*, fell in the end upon them, and outed them of their Plantation in *Lisnegarvy*.

Now the *Irish* carried all before them (most of the Lords of the Pale under hand siding and favouring them) till they found a stop at *Tredah*; where my Lord Viscount *Moor* hearing of his Sisters, the Lady *Blanys* usage at *Mellifont*, had entred with his Troop of Horse, and two Companies of Foot at midnight, to whom for assistance were sent from *Dublin* Sir *Henry Tichburn*, with a thousand Foot, and a hundred Horse; before whose coming the Town had made a successful Sally, and taken 300 Prisoners of the Enemy; and the said Sir *Henry Tichburn* was made Governor.

This Town was a long while at a distance beleaguered, so that the Lords Justices sent (upon strong importunities) a new relief of 600 Foot and 50 Horse, which, under the conduct of Sir *Patrick Weams* and Major *Roper*, were defeated; the Horse and 350 Foot got safe into *Tredah*, the rest were slain. This Conflict hapned on the 29 of *November* that year; this goes by the name of *Gillingston-Fight*.

The 9 of *December* the Rebels, under the command of the Lord *Gormonstone*, as General of the Pale, and the Earl of *Fringale*, as General of the Horse, came very near *Dublin*, before which Harbour lay also 400 *Irish* Foot,

Foot, in Vessels, to be transported for his Majesty of Spain. They also closely besiege *Tredagh*, and seeing their numbers encrease, to add Reputation to their Arms, they stiled themselves the *Catholick Army*. The *English* made another Sally, and killed 200 men, and took some booty of Cloathes and Provisions. Nevertheless the Town was so straitned, and Intelligence was held within by some of the Women and Aldermen therein; so that the Enemy made an attempt upon it, and had it not been for the vigilance and courage of the Governor, had like to have carried it; but at last were beaten off to their own Camp, and the Prisons of the Town filled with them: and afterwards made many successful Sallies.

Upon this, *Oneal* himself drew down with all his Force to the Town, and appointed a general Storm; but the Besieged having had some fresh Supplies from *Dublin*, manfully beat him off, the *Irish* shamefully leaving their scaling-Ladders in the Ditches, and consulting their safety with their heels. This, with many other fortunate Atchievements of the *English*, in several Sallies, and particularly a Defeat given to the Rebels by the Lord *Moor*, who were thrice his number, so disheartned their General *Oneal*, that despairing of taking the Town, he broke up his Siege, and retired to *Dundalk*. Thus the twentieth of *March Tredagh* was delivered. And immediately the Governor and my Lord *Moor* followed after him, and in the way near *Aberdee* attaqued the Enemy, being drawn

drawn up in two Bodies, and an Ambuscado, which they totally routed, killing 400 on the place. Afterwards they laid Siege to *Dundalk*, which they stormed, and took, *Oneal* escaping over the River; and my Lord *Moor* made Governor of that Town. So stood and ended the Affairs of *Ireland* for that year.

1642 We come now to the state of Affairs at home, (the King by his late condescensions, and personal being in *Scotland*, having quieted that Nation, and all things being there in a firm settlement and composure, as was every where generally believed.) The Principal difference betwixt the King and the Parliament (after smaller Punctilio's had made all things ready for a breach) was the Militia; this was controverted in many Messages and Answers betwixt them, the King asserting it as his indubitable right, the Parliament claiming it for their present security. The King was removed from *London* to *Hampton-Court*, to *Theobalds*, so to *Royston*, *Newmarket*, and onwards to *York*, being about the middle of *January* 1641. before. At his arrival at *York*, the Parliament had proceeded to nomination of several Officers of the Militia, for the several Counties, to which the King had respite'd his Assent or Answer. And now all the Prognosticks of a Civil War were every where to be seen: The Fleet was commanded to be rigg'd, and set to Sea, Beacons every where new set up, and the Ordinance for the Militia Voted to be for defence of the Kingdom, and no whit prejudicial to the Oath



Oath of Allegiance. In the mean while, the Gentry and Inhabitants of *Yorkshire* had proffer'd themselves for a Guard to the King's Person, being very much displeased at the Parliament's proposition, for removing the Magazine from *Hull*, which the Parliament imagin'd the King aimed at, and to that purpose had sent down Sir *John Hotham*, a Member of the House, to be Governor there, who entred before the arrival of the Earl of *Newcastle*, who was design'd for that Command by the King. Hereupon the King incens'd (after an expostulation with the Parliament about the Affront they offered him) having a Guard consisting chiefly of Lords and Gentlemen of those parts with him, came on the 23 of *April*, 1642. before *Hull*, where he found the Gates shut, and the Bridges drawn against him. So that he instantly proclaimed *Hotham* Traitor, who not long after received from his Masters the reward of that good service he did them.

The King now retreated back to *York*, and the Parliament were busie in raising the Militia's of the Counties, which the King by Mandates to the respective Sheriffs and Commissioners expressly forbids; and on *Friday* in *Whitsun-week* summons the County of *York* to a Rendezvous, which the Parliament declare to be a preparation for War; whilst all along they were mustering and training themselves, and had issued out an Order *June* the 10 for bringing in of Money, Plate, Horse, and Arms; and presently after appointed a General

neral, and all other Officers of an Army. Towards the beginning of *July*, the King removes from *York* to *Nottingham*, where at *Newark* he summoned the Gentry to attend him; and so to *Lincolnshire*, where at *Lincoln* he did the same, intending from thence to go and reduce *Hull*. And the first of *August* he returned to *York*, where he issued out his Commission to the Marquis of *Hertford*, to be Lieutenant General of the Western Counties; and the Parliament likewise appoint other of their Lords to be Lords Lieutenants of the same. But on the 12 of *August*, the King emitted a Proclamation, requiring all Subjects to the Northward of *Trent*; and twenty miles Southward, to Rendezvous at *Nottingham*, the 22 of that instant; when he intended to set up his Standard there; and accordingly he did so; where appeared some five or six thousand men.

And now we enter upon Martial Exploits. The Kings first General was the Marquis of *Hertford*, and after him the Earl of *Lindsey*; for the Parliament the Earl of *Essex* was Generalissimo, the Earl of *Bedford* General of the Horse. The first blood that was shed in this unnatural business, was, a little before the King set up his Standard, by a Sally of Sir *John Hotham*, with the assistance of Sir *John Meldrum*, out of *Hull*, upon some of the Kings Party that lay near that Town, to the number of twenty men, and a Colour taken. But now *Bellona* began to swagger and domineer every where.

The King presently after his Rendezvous at *Nottingham*, directed his March Westward to *Stafford-shire*, where after he had caressed the Gentry, he bent towards *Liecester-shire*; and thence into *Wales*; and came at last to *Shrewsbury*, where he stayed some time; and greatly encreased his Forces, so that his Army was grown very considerable, with many additional Troops of the Loyal Nobility and Gentry. Nor were the Parliament idle, but immediately dispatch'd their General, (who went out of *London* in a great deal of pomp and bravery; and no less appreciations of the deluded Vulgar for Triumph and Victory, his person being always very popular among the Citizens) to go and meet the King, and endeavour to rescue him from the hands of his evil Counsellors, with some other instructions, which then seemed a riddle to all good Subjects. And thereupon he march'd to *St. Albans*, and there drew up his Army, intending to proceed Northerly against the King's Army; and so came to *Northampton*, being strong to the number of 14000 men.

About the beginning of *September*, *Portsmouth* was besieged by Sir *John Merrick*, and some of the County Forces, and was forced to yield before the Marquis of *Hertford* could relieve it: the Governor Collonel *Goring* betaking himself by shipping into *Holland*.

The Lord *Byron* likewise having having raised men about *Oxford* and *Buckingham-shires*, was unexpectedly set upon near *Brackley*,

ly, but got off with some loss, and came to *Oxford*, thence to *Worcester*, with a Regiment of Horse, which Town he secured for the King; where he had not long lodged, but Collonel *Nathanael Fines*, afterward Governor of *Bristol*, and Collonel *Sandys*, attempted to take the Town; but Prince *Rupert* coming in to his assistance, fell into the rear of the Parliament Horse in the narrow lands, and routed them, where Major *Douglas* of the Parliaments party was killed, and some loss on both sides. But not long after, the Earl of *Essex* advancing thitherward, the Cavaliers were forced to quit the Town, and yield it to the Parliamentarians.

During these distant marches of the two Armies, the two Interests were employed with all advantages by the respective Partizans, for Garisoning all places of consequence. Here the Militia prevailed, there the Commission of Array; and betwixt these two every man was a Souldier that could speak *I or No*; or must else pay them that durst say so; for it was a ticklish Question all along the War, *Who are you for?* and so, Riddle-like, ended, the Conquerors not knowing what they Combated for. But to our purpose. The Earl of *Essex* having intelligence, that the King's Army expected addition from *South Wales*, made what haste he could to prevent the joyning of the *Welch*, and to that purpose sent away some Horse, to observe what motion was made towards that conjuncture: In the mean while, he hid made

*Gloucester*

*Gloucester* a Garrison, wherein he had put the Earl of *Stamford* as Governor, and Collonel *Massey* his Deputy-Governor, who afterwards had the sole command in the memorable Siege of the said City.

While the Earl of *Essex* lingered some time in those parts, to establish his Masters Militia, and to countenance their Cause and Authority with his well equipped Army, the King passeth away directly from *Shrewsbury* (where he had then erected a Mint, and coined most of the Gentry's Plate) to *London*, and was a full days march before *Essex*; who instead of going to meet him, was forc'd with all speed to follow him. And the King generously disdaining to be hunted by his Subject, made a Halt in *Warwick-shire*, at a Town called *Keynton*, though the Fight be better known by the name of *Edge-hill*.

Hitherto the blood that was spilt, was reckon'd onely as drops at the nose, stillations which did no more harm than portend; now the Fates would glut themselves, and set all hands to work to empty our corrupt humours by fluxes, which had passed before by narrow pipes and issues, wherein they found such skilful Artists, that the Furies had no more to do than to look on, and behold the dreadfulnes of that fatal day. We were here to reckon for a long series of prosperity, the undisturb'd indulgence of a lasting peace, and the Tallies were evened by such large slashes and cuts, the scars whereof will remain to posterity, as due to the account of

of our new begun and future felicities.

And that all ill Omens might seem to have conspired and contributed to the direfulness of this day, it was not onely the Sabbath, but was also the revolution of that day wherein the barbarous Rebellion in *Ireland* broke out the year before, being the twenty third of *October*, 1642. The King's Army (himself being there in Person) was commanded as aforesaid by the Earl of *Lindsey*, as General; Prince (*Rupert* the King's Nephew, by his Sister *Elizabeth* Queen of *Bohemia*) commanding the right Wing of the Horse, wherein were the Flower of the King's Cavalry; the other Wing consisted of Horse and Dragoons, commanded by the Lord *Wilmot*. The General himself led on the main Body, consisting of several Battalions of Foot, which for the major part were *Welch*, being on foot himself, with a half-pike in his hand. The King had possess'd himself of the Hill, whence he took a viewv of the Enemy, and vvhere a Canon Bullet grazed very near his Coach,

On the other side, the Parliaments Army vvvas divided into the like Form; one *Ramsay* a *Scotch* Collonel commanded the left Wing of Horse, opposite to Prince *Rupert*; the right Wing vvvas commanded by Sir *William Balfour*, Sir *Phillip Stapleton*, and Collonel *Harvy*. In the main Battel vvvas the General himself, on foot likewise, armed vvwith a half-pike in the same manner as the other General.

The fight began about the beginning of Evening service, with an unacceptable Sacrifice; viz. by two a clock in the after-noon. Both Armies having saluted one another with their Canon, which did not much execution, the most of that being done by manhood, and dint of sword. Prince *Rupert* charging furiously on the left Wing, quite overthrew and routed it, and had the pursuit of it a mile or two, so as there was no possibility of rallying it; whereupon they presently fell a plundering the Baggage and Wagons, which proved a very great disadvantage to the King, by reason he came not in to second the other part of his Army, which was hard put to it, and distressed by the other Wing of the Parliaments Army; onely this small recompence he met with, finding several Letters and Advisoes from one *Blake*, then of his Bed-chamber, to the Earl of *Essex*, whereby he understood his counsels were betrayed; for which the said *Blake* was afterwards hanged in the mid-way betwixt *Oxford* and *Abington*, in an Oak, as the King's Army marched to a Rendezvous. To our purpose. The Left Wing of the King's Horse was over-powered by Sir *William Belfour*, who was in the Right Wing of Horse, as afore-said; and both the Bodies of Foot joyned and engaged, which was so vigorously and fiercely maintained by the Parliaments side, that the Kings Standard was endangered, the General taken prisoner, who presently died of his wounds, Sir *Edmund Verney* the Kings Standard-bearer was kill'd,

and the said Standard then seized on, but was immediately rescued by Mr. *John Smith*, who for that noble service was Knighted, and made a Baronet, in the Field, and made Standard-bearer in Sir *Edmund's* room.

In the midst of all their rage and heat of Battel, it grew to be duskish, the night willing to spare more effusion of such brave blood, lest the Victory in the Ballance; though the Fates did but whet them for another encounter, being loth any signal extraordinary success on either side should bend either party to a condescension or compliance, such herein was their cruel impartiality. So both Armies retreated, the King quite from off the Field, up to the Hill from whence he descended that day, where they made Fires all that night, and the next morning marched towards *Banbury*; the Earl of *Essex* encamping upon some part of the fighting-ground till next day, and then marched away towards *Coventry*, both reputing themselves the Victors.

There was slain in this Battel on both sides to the number of five thousand men, others affirm six, or seven; no doubt some dropt from their colours both before and after, which being missed at next Muster, were reputed as slain; the loss for the common sort was much alike, if any odds were, the King had the best in that respect, (for Prince *Rupert* made a great slaughter in the routing the left Wing of the Parliaments Horse) but that score was quitted upon the account of Persons



Persons of Honor and Quality who fell on his side, the chief whereof were, the General, a noble and right valiant person, who perform'd the part of an excellent Commander; the Lord *Aubigny*, second Brother of the Duke of *Richmond*, a very accomplish'd hopeful Gentleman; Sir *Edmund Varney*, with many other Officers of inferior rank. On the Parliaments part were slain, the Lord *St. John* of *Bletso*, the Earl of *Bullingbrook's* son, and Collonel *Thomas Essex*, newly come from *Worcester*, where he had been made Governor by the Earl of *Essex*, and no men more of note or remark; save some Captains of Foot. Among the wounded were Sr. *Jervas Scroop*, an antient Knight, left for dead in the field, and found and preserved by his son Collonel *Adrian Scroop*, in the King's service, whom a little before he had disinherited, but by this re-encounter was again reconciled. I have mention'd this passage the rather, to show the unnaturalness of this miserable War.

The King's Army having refreshed themselves at *Ayno*, marched (as was said before) to *Banbury*, with intention to force it, but it was surrendered to him without any blows, and the Garrison took up Arms with him; whereupon the King came with his whole Army to *Oxford*, Prince *Rupert* being sent abroad to take in a House belonging to my Lord *Say*, named *Broughton*, and had it presently rendred to him.

In the mean while, the Earl of *Northampton* and the Lord *Brooks* were very busie in

*Warwick-shire* and the Counties adjacent, the former for the King, the other for the Parliament. In the West were *Sr. Ralph Hopton*, *Sr. Bevil Greenvil*, *Sr. Nicholas Slany* for the King, and *Sr. John Stawel* in *Somerset-shire*. For the Parliament were *Sir George Chidley*, *Collonel Butler*, &c. In *Wales*, the Earl of *Worcester* was an active stirring person, with his son the Lord *Herbert* for the King; no person of quality appearing at first for the Parliament. In the North, my Lord *Newcastle* had raised great and considerable Forces for the King; against whom were *Ferdinand Lord Fairfax*, and his sons, especially *Sr. Thomas*; *Sr. Henry Cholmley*, *Sr. Matthew Boynton*, and others. But the Royal Party was Paramount every where but in *London*, where also there wanted not a sufficient number of well-affected persons to the Crown. Wherefore leaving those Countries engaged in several bickerings and skirmishes, we will narrate to you the Kings advance towards the City.

He had all along several correspondencies from thence, and it was always proposed by him (as it was the desire and chief design of his Loyal Subjects) to attaque that place, where the sinews of the War against him were continually strengthened, and if by fair or foul means he could once reduce it, the business was concluded to be at an end. Towards the middle of *November* therefore, the King marched thitherward, and on the way received an Address to him from the Parliament,

ment, wherein they nominated Commissioners to treat with him, of whom *Sr. John Evelyn* was one; against him the King excepted, but at *Colebrook* admitted the rest, and appointed *Windsor* for the place to confer with them in. But the Parliament being with good cause fearful of the Kings too near approach, ordered the Earl of *Essex* (whom they had newly congratulated for the business at *Edge-hil*) with a Train of Artillery, and the City Trained-bands, to march and Fight the King's Forces; whereof the King having notice, and being advised to possess himself of *Brentford*, a market Town within seven *Brentford* miles of *London*, to prevent being compassed fight.

and hem'd in by so great a power; he accordingly hasted thither, and surpris'd part of the Regiment of Collonel *Denzil Hollis*, who took the Alarm, and gave it to some other Forces lying round about there quarter'd, who forthwith came to their rescue. Here Coll. *Hambden's* and the Lord *Brook's* men made a very stout resistance, but were forced at last to abandon the Town, leaving it with 11 Colours, 15 pieces of Ordnance, much Arms and Ammunition, with near 200 slain, and a great many driven into the River and there drown'd, and as many prisoners (among whom was that famous *John Lilburn*) in the King's possession.

The Earl of *Essex* hearing the Fight, made what possible speed he could to come up to the Engagement; but the King having intelligence of his strength, and those most choice men

too, dislodged from the Town, leaving some Horse in the Rear to secure his retreat, and to have time to draw off his Canon; which if the Parliamentarians had readily attempted, they might have easily taken. So the King came to *Kingston upon Thames*, being a while before quitted by the Parliament, where after he had passed his Army, he broke down the Bridge, to hinder any further pursuit, and so by the way of *Outlands* and *Reading*, returned to *Oxford*, where he made his General, the Lord *Rushen*, a Scot, Earl of *Brentford*.

This Expedition highly Alarum'd the Parliament and City, and rendred the King very formidable; so that the Parliament invited their dear Brethren of *Scotland* to come in to their assistance, while the King was soliciting for supplies of Arms and money from his Allies abroad; among whom, the King of *Denmark* sent him a very considerable quantity, both for Foot and Horse, with which Lieutenant General *King* safely arrived; and also another Recruit from the Prince of *Orange*.

In the North, the Earl of *Newcastle* and the Earl of *Cumberland* unite their Forces at *York*, amounting to nine thousand men, and with those supplies afore-named, had very vvell and sufficiently armed their souldiers. Against these the Lord *Fairfax*, having raised some forces, and with the assistance of *Hull*, opposed himself, and at a Town called *Tadcaster*, engaged with the said two Earls, where

*Tadcaster*  
fight.

was

was a very sharp fight, which continued for the space of six hours; at length the said Lord was constrained to quit the Town, and make what haste he could to recover *Selby*, where he intended to stay to recruit himself; and for that purpose sent his son Sir *Thomas* with a small party to *Leeds*, whom another party of the King's met, and defeated, so that they were forced to return.

These ill successes had brought the Parliaments interest very low in those parts, for that all the force they could reckon there amounted not in all to three thousand men; whereas the Kings party was very potent, and daily encreased by several additions. The Lord *Goring*, who formerly fled from *Portsmouth* beyond-sea, now returned, and brought some Arms, and several old Officers for the new Levies; insomuch that all was given for lost in that quarter of the Kingdom, and nothing could be thought on remediable or possible to retrieve it, but an Army out of *Scotland*, which was then a forming, according to agreement made with their Commissioners here, and prosecuted by others of the Parliaments there. Nevertheless some dying expiring efforts they made, which are commonly with more than ordinary vigour, and thereby gained breath, and with that room also, so that, in a little time after, they became possess of several places of importance for the cloathing Trade, garrisoning *Leeds*, now at last taken by Sir *Thomas*

The Northern Countries possess'd by the King.

*Fairfax*, and defeated a Party of seven hundred Horse and Foot at *Gisborough*, under the command of Collonel *Slingsby*; whereupon the Royallists quitted *Doncaster* and *Wakefield*, which were garisoned for the Parliament.

The Queen  
lands at  
*Bridlington-bay*,  
Febr. 22.  
1642.

About this time in *January* 1642. the Queen was expected to land from *Holland*, whether she had gone to conduct her Daughter the Princess Royal of *Aurange*, to the Prince her Husband. After a tedious repassage in very stormy weather, and much danger, she arrived at *Bridlington-Bay*, near *Scarborough*, having brought over good store of Monies, Arms, and other Warlike Provisions; whence the Marquis of *Montross* and the Lord *Ogleby* with two Troops of Horse conducted her, and the Marquis of *Newcastle*, with the Nobility and Gentry of those parts, did receive and entertain her at *Tork*. A Princess of such a Prudent and Magnanimous Spirit, and of such entire and inviolable love to her Royal Husband, for whose safety she refused never so difficult undertakings, no age hath yet afforded, though the currishness and malapertness of those bad times would have had the world believe otherwise; nay, the great ones at *Westminster* had gone so far from all respect or duty, as to Vote her a Traitor for assisting the King her Husband. By this action posterity may guess, what a malign contagion of the minds of people then reigned, and from thence not wonder

wonder at those strange horrid facts and perpetrations which after succeeded. We will now therefore leave this truly glorious Lady, in safety at *York*, where she was universally welcomed, and steer the course of our History Westward, where *Bellona* no less than in other places began to rant and domineer.

This Hesperian Canton of *England* was the most entirely devoted to the King's Cause and Interest, yet it felt many lamentable convulsions within it self, at the beginning of the War, and as many rackings and torturings of Composition when it ended. The Gentry were generally for the Royal party, yet some leading and able persons were of the contrary perswasion. And albeit some struggling were made by such men for the Parliament, yet had it not been for their Fleet principally, and the coming down of Sir *William Waller*, it had been no hard matter for the King, the first year of the War, to have been absolute Master of it. *Cornwall* stood so to the very last, and there the War first began; For here Sir *Ralph Hopton* (afterward made a Baron by the King) first took up Arms, this unnatural feud commencing at the extremes, and so like a poisonous bite gangrening till it reach'd the head and heart, and destroyed the whole. This Gentleman had been a souldier abroad, and very well skill'd in the discipline of War; he was taken formerly for a Puritan, and therefore his strenuous adherence to the King was much wondred

wondred at, which did not a little favour and advance a good opinion of the King's Cause. His first Antagonist was Sir *George Chidleigh* of *Devonshire*, betwixt whom severall rencounters hapned. *Plimouth* and *Exeter* were garison'd for the Parliament, the other places were for the King. But being little of moment was done the first year, save towards the end of it, we will give it altogether in a continuation, when we shall speak how affairs stood there in 1643.

*Glocester-shire* was now the Theatre of Action. *Shudly Castle* was kept for the King by a kinsman to my Lord *Chandos*. Lieutenant Colonel *Massey* advances against it, and having made his approaches offered to storm, but was beaten back with loss; but loath to give over the attempt, he sent some Dragoons into the Garden under the Castle, and there being Hay and Straw laid up for the use of the Garison, they fired it, and so smothered them, that they could not see the Canons mounted in the mean while upon a Battery, which forced the Besieged to come to terms, and yield the Castle to the Enemy. But this puny victory was quickly allayed and discounted with a far more considerable loss of the Parliaments side, for Prince *Rupert* being sent down into those parts with a flying Army of four or five thousand men, gave out and made semblance as if he would lie down before *Shudley*, and regain it; but on a suddain marches to *Cirencester*, where the Magazin

*Shudly Castle taken by Coll. Massey.*

*Cirencester stormed by Prince Rupert, and taken.*

and



and strength of the County lay, and having seized and beaten the Guards on the first of February, 1642. he in the space of two hours time made his way into the Town, cutting off the Earl of Stamford's Regiment, and others in Arms, and taking eleven hundred men prisoners, and five thousand Arms. And immediately came before *Glocester*, and summoned the Town, (a tougher bit than so, and an enterprize, it seemed, too big for an Army Royal) which *Massey*, sleighting his out-Garisons, and *Shudly* with the rest, sleighted and refused.

In *Wales* the Earl of *Worcester* had raised 1800 men, with which, under the conduct of his son the Lord *Herbert* and Major General *Bret*, they remove from *Monmouth*, near which they defeated Collonel *Borough's* Regiment, and so on to *Glocester*, where they lay betwixt four or five weeks, without any remarkable action done on either side; *Massey* contenting himself, having had lately so many visitants, to lie close, and not venture the small strength he had too often; but at length, a Recruit came from *Bristol*, under the command of Captain *John Fines*, being two hundred Horse and Dragoons, with which *Massey* so plyed the *Welch* in often skirmishes, that he almost tired them out; when to wind up the Bottom, Sir *Williams Waller* having taken *Malmesbury*, came forward to the relief of *Glocester*, with which *Massey* being animated, he makes all the force he could conveniently

The Earl conveniently spare from the defence of the of *Worcesters* forces defeated before *Glocester*. City, and fell upon Major General *Bret*; but the *Welch-men* behaved themselves so resolutely, that they had near seized their Enemies Canon, but that Sir *William Waller* came just in the nick, and turned the scales, so that they were forced to retreat into a House they had made tenable thereby, whether he closely pursued them, and began to batter it, in as much that the *Welch* came to a capitulation, rendring themselves prisoners, their Officers to have quarters answerable to their qualities. Upon their rendition, they were carried in triumph prisoners into *Glocester*.

The Scots entred *England*.

According to the Stipulation made betwixt the Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Parliament at *London*, an Army of *Scots* entred the Kingdom of *England*, and on the 13 of *March* 1644 they passed *Tine*, old *Lesly* the Earl of *Leven* being their General, and so forward for *Yorkshire* through the *Bishoprick*, to meet with the Marquis of *Newcastle*, who had a very compleat Army on foot, and well furnished for the defence of the Country. This *Scotch* invasion was the very original of all the losses and misfortunes that afterwards befell the King, for he had been infinitely too too hard for all the power the Parliament could have raised, could he have used my Lord *Newcastle's* hand, and had liberty to have marched that Army any where for his assistance; but the joynt forces of *Scotch* and *English* presently put him to his shifts,

shifts, as shall in its time and order be declared.

Towards the beginning of *March*, the Lord *Brook* had taken the Cavaliers Ammunition at *Northampton*, and beat up the quarters of Collonel *Crocker* and *Wagstaff* at *Stratford-Avon*, and so marched to *Staffordshire*, where intelligence being given him, that the Earl of *Chesterfield* had possess'd himself of *Litchfield* with a non-competent number of men, for the defence of it, he marched thither. The Earl knowing the Town not tenable, retired into the Close; so my Lord *Brook* entred the Town, and gave order to attaque the Close. While his men were busie in attempting the place, his Lordship being in a window that looked into the Close, a deaf and dumb man shot him with a Foul-ing-piece, out of the Minster, through the eye into his head, wherewith he fell down dead immediately, and was conveyed to his Castle of *Warwick*, which he had fortified himself for the Parliament. Yet for all his death, the Assailants gave not over, but took the Close, and the Earl and the Garison Soldiers prisoners. But presently the Earl of *Northampton* came and besieged the late besiegers; to whose relief Sir *John Gell* and Sir *William Breerton* being come with three thousand Horse and Foot, the Earl of *Northampton*, leaving a sufficient Guard to keep in the besieged, drew off, and met the said Relief, to them unexpectedly; and having beaten their Horse,

*Litchfield*  
taken, and  
the Lord  
*Brook*  
killed.

Horse, the Foot were faine to flie, leaving their Arms, and a great number of prisoners, with four Drakes to the Victors; who hardly got any thing by the bargain, losing their noble Earl, who in the heat of fight, being too soon engaged, was killed by an ordinary hand for refusing quarter. Nevertheless they returned to their siege, and streightned the Parliamentarians very much, not ceasing their great and small shot. Hither also came Prince *Rupert* to the assistance of the said Earls Forces.

Thus ended the first year of *England's* troubles, remarkable abroad for the death of that trouble-world, Cardinal *Richlieu*, the undoubted Fomenter and Contriver of our Divisions here; he lived to see them begun, and his Successor *Mazarin* to see them ended. Nothing more of concernment hapned either in *Ireland* or *Scotland* this year.

1643

This year was fatal and full of blood, the greatest part whereof was dravvn from the Parliaments side, (vvhere a Plurisie of ill humours had necessitated the breathing of it out) the Kings Forces vvhere every vvhere poverful, by the unanimous assistance of the Gentry in those parts of the Kingdom, vvch the War had traversed. The Parliament therefore made an Association of the Eastern Counties, viz. *Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, Huntington, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hartford*, then entire and generally devoted to their Cause. And vvith this strength at home,

home, and the *Scots* newly, as aforesaid, engaged for the North, they seemed in equal judgment to counterpoise the advantages the King had in the affections of his Subjects, for all their specious pretences of Religion and Liberry. This association was as the Nursery of their Arms, with which the Tympany of their jealousies and fears in *London* was midwif'd; thence they had Horses for their service, and hence they had Colts, wanton Youth; nay, at their necessities, the Antient and Elders were so Juvenilized, and such warm blood run in their veins, that the Militia of *London*, Trained-bands, became the chiefeft Reserve of Infantry; and the Troops and Regiments of Horse, disciplin'd by experienced Commanders in those Associated Counties, the main strength and force they had for their Cavalry. The King had also for his assistance design'd the *Irish*, that is, the *English* Army there, (leaving what could be spared for the defence of the chief places therein) which supplies afterwards came, and shall be spoken of in their order.

To return to *Lichfield*, where Prince *Rupert* was advanced to second the Siege, began by the Earl of *Northampton*, who was slain as aforesaid; the Governor, Collonel *Ruffel*, seeing his Relief defeated, yielded upon honorable terms to the Prince, April 24. 1643.

*Leichfield*  
taken,  
April 24.

April 17. the Earl of *Essex* having recruited his Army out of *London* and the Associated Counties, drew down to *Reading*, then

Reading  
taken.  
Caversham  
fight, Apr.  
17.

then garison'd by the King, Sir *Arthur Aston* Governor; after two fruitless Assaults made, where he lost many men, the King in person came from *Oxford* to relieve it; but a resistance being made at *Caversham-Bridge*, by a Regiment of *London* Prentices, the King was forced with loss to retreat, and *Essex* playing furiously upon the Town with his great Ordnance, and thereby the Governor bruised with the fall of a Brick-bat, (being the same that was kill'd by *Cromwel* in the storming of *Tredagh*, where he was also Governor) and Collonel *Fielding* being deputed next to him, the place was rendred by him upon Articles, for which he was sentenced at *Oxford* to lose his Head, but came off by his great friends.

May the 3. there was an unholy War against the Cross in *Cheapside*, where the mad zeal of the folks of *London* left not a stone upon a stone of that beautiful Fabrick; this was done with the noise of Drum and Trumpet, and therefore it is fit it should be recorded, for an unlucky piece of the War.

The Queen had now form'd her Army in the North, amounting to 5000 Horse and Foot, which she had Armed with the Stores she brought out of *Holland*, and with them, passing through *Lincoln-shire*, *Liecester*, *Warwick-shire*, she met the King at that memorable place of *Edge-hill*, and in company with him came to *Oxford*, where she was exceeding joyfully received.

*Mars* now raged every where in the  
King-

Kingdom, and with the like fury, and was very propitious for this year to the King. In the West, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and the *Cornishmen* had several encounters with Sir *George Chidleigh* for the Parliament, which ended with various, and yet no signal successes; as at *Polston-bridge*, at *Stratton*, where they came to a fight, where the Cavaliers had the better, the Parliaments Foot being utterly routed, and the Horse fled to *Plymouth*. So that all being secured there, the King's Forces advanced Eastward, where in *Somerset-shire* Sir *William Waller* had taken *Taunton*, and *Bridgewater*; *Bristol* was theirs before. And at *Landsdown* near *Bath*, *July* the fifth, both Armies met; my Lord *Hopton* was less in number, yet the *Cornish* stood stifiy to it. The fight began betwixt one and two in the afternoon, and continued till two in the next morning, being desperately maintained by both Parties. And it fell out, that some prisoners the Royallists had taken, finding an opportunity in the heat of action, set fire to the Train, and blew up their powder, which did not onely mischief to the persons near it, among whom was my Lord *Hopton* himself, but was also the occasion that he was compelled, for want of Ammunition, to quit the field, and shelter the Army in the *Devizes*. Here were lost of that side several persons of note, most of which were kill'd at push of Pike, as, Sir *Beril Greenvil*, the Lord *Deincourt's* eldest son, *Barker Lower* Esquire, and many others; though it was no cheap

*Landsdown fight*  
*July 5.*

bout neither to the Parliamentarians, having lost many of their principal Commanders in the Engagement, and a great number of private Soldiers. But Sir *William* understanding the loss of Ammunition which had hapned to my Lord *Hopton*, presently pursued him, and besieged him in the *Devises*, from whence my Lord had given speedy notice to the King at *Oxford* of his condition, and that unless he were presently relieved, he should be forced to yield.

Runaway-  
down fight  
July 13.

Hereupon a party of Horse, to the number of 1500. under Prince *Maurice*, the Earl of *Carnarvan*, and my Lord *Wilmot*, with all possible expedition marched from thence to the relief at the *Devises*, and July the 13. by break of day presented themselves upon a rising ground to the Enemy, and the signal agreed being given to, and answered from the Town, they charged in one entire large Front, (leaving a Reserve to fall in, and keep the enemy from rallying) upon the Parliament's Horse, the chief whereof were Sir *Arthur Hazlerig's* Cuirassiers, who being broken, the whole Army was presently in a rout, and my Lord *Hopton* coming out behind upon them, the Foot being forsaken and left to mercy, threw down their Arms and yielded themselves prisoners; Sir *William Waller*, Sir *Arthur Hazlerig*, and the rest, with very much ado escaping, being hotly pursued, and came with the bad news to *London*. In memory of this Siege and Defeat, the Cavaliers wore Bed-cords a long while for Hat-bands, having



ing used them there for want of Match. There were slain here to the number of 1000 men; 4000 taken, 4 Brais Guns, 28 Colours of Foot, and 9 Cornets. This blow almost ruin'd the Parliament in the West; for now *Bristol*, after three days siege, was delivered by Colonel *Fienes*, who had hang'd up Mr. *Yeomans* and Mr. *Boucher* for an intention to put the Town into the Kings hands, notwithstanding his Letter to the contrary, and General *Rushen* besides. And also Prince *Maurice* besieged *Exeter*, and gave a fierce assault to it, threw in Granadoes, and set fire on part of the Suburbs; and following this fury, he stormed the great Sconce, and presented the Canon thereon planted towards the City; which made the Garrison comply upon very mean conditions, and so, *September* the fourth, the Prince took possession, and made Sir *John Berckly* Governor.

*Exeter taken Sept.*  
4.

We will now make a little digression into the North, where the Parliament met with the same ill fortune, which so strook the fidelity of Sir *John Hotham*, their great friend, that, incited also by some difference betwixt him and the Lord *Fairfax*, he design'd, as an earnest of his Loyalty, to deliver *Hull* to the King, for which he and his son were executed on *Tower-hill*: and a little before him Sir *Alexander Carew* for the like purpose, of delivering up *Carrwater* Fort by *Plimouth* to the *Cornish* Forces. And presently after the Lord *Fairfax* and his son, with all the field remains, were driven into Garisons, the Lord

*Glocester*  
besieged  
Aug. 10.

into *Hull*, where afterwards he was besieged for a while by the Earl of *Newcastle*.

*Glocester* was the place, which not onely staid the Career of the King's prosperous successes, but did very much alter the state and condition of both Parties. Every body has since blamed the King for lying down before that Town, when he should have directly advanced for *London*, there being neither Army, nor no place considerable in the Kingdom, to impede his march thither. While the King lay here, the Parliament had recruited their Army, and sent it to the reliefe of the place: a notable Expedition it was, and the Master-piece of *Essex's* conduct. At the King's sitting down before it, (*August* the 10.) he sent in his Summons, which *Massey* the Governor sleighted; so approaches were made, and every day Salleys by the besieged. Then a Battery was erected by the Royallists, and the works undermined, and by the Enemy countermined; many brave men lost both within and without, and the uttermost trial made by both of Valour and Skill: When in the distress of the beleaguered Town, having but three Barrels of powder left, their Relief came as aforesaid, having been stopt and encountered at *Stow* in the *Wold* by several Brigades of *Horse* under Prince *Rupert*. At their arrival, the King broke up his Siege, and marched towards *Cirencester*, after whom *Essex*, having furnished *Glocester* with necessaries, presently marched, and falling into *Cirencester*, took 400 prisoners that had taken quarters there

there just before, with some loads of provision, and the next day marched towards *Newbery*, where by the way, in *Auborn-Chase* Auborn-Chase. both Armies had a sharp skirmish, which continued most of that day, being *September* the 19. with loss on the Parliaments side. Here was killed that *French* Marquis *de la Vieuville*, who being taken prisoner, and offering to escape by pistolling his Keeper, was over-taken and kill'd.

The next morning by break of day, (the King having possess'd himself of *Newbery*, Newbery fight Sept. 20. which *Essex* aim'd at) this cruel Battel began, and continued the whole day without any intermission, such was the courage and resolution of both Armies. It commenced with fighting, while the Bodies of Horse falling furiously within one another, brought nearer. Here it was seen what the Trained-bands of *London* could do, upon whom the chiefeft brunt fell, and who orderly and valorously made good their ground, though they were more fiercely laid upon then any other part of the Army. Prince *Rupert*, who commanded a great Squadron of Horse, was overpower'd, and forced to retreat for succour to the right hand of the King's, where being again pressed by other Reserves of Horse of the Parliaments, in two great Bodies, charging down the Hill, they came to handy blows with their swords, and both stoutly fighting, *Essexians* wheeled off, and fell in upon my Lord *Jermyn's* Regiment, and drove them into the Body of their own Foot, where

on either side nothing was omitted, which might render it a bloody day. So eagerly they fought, that nothing but night parted them, and that upon as fair terms as before at *Edge-hill*, so difficult it was that the *English* should be conquer'd by any, or Victory was asham'd of such absurdities, that the one hand should beat the other. This was yet a worse bout than *Edge-hill*, and more blood drawn, and more noble too; for here died of the King's side that right noble Earl of *Carnarvan*, a brave and valiant person, and one much lamented by the King; and also the Lord Viscount *Faulkland*, the honor of the Gown, and a Sword-man too; with whom fell the Earl of *Sunderland*, both very near the King's Person; Collonel *Constable*, and many other persons of Quality and Command. On the Parliament's side fell as many Officers, but none in degree suitable to those, else it would quickly have made the House of Lords at *Westminster* (what it was afterwards Voted) dangerous (abroad) and useleis (at home.) The number of the slain on both sides could not be less then 6000 men, whom the County, by Warrants from both Generals, afterwards buried in the field. If any might be said to have had the best of it, the Honor is due to the *Cavaliers*, who, under the command of Collonel *Harvie*, a *Scot*, when the Parliamentarians were marching towards *Reading*, fell in upon their Rear in the Lanes, and beat them in disorder to their Body, which having open ground, presently faced about, and drave the pursuers

pursuers as fast back again. So the Train'd Bands return'd to *London*, with honor and reputation; and the General presently follow'd them.

In *Ireland* the King had procured a Cessation for a year, for his Protestant Subjects there, which was proclaimed the fifteenth of September, 1643. and by that means drew over some Forces from thence, for his assistance here, under the commands of Sir *Michael Earnly*, Collonel *Myn*, Sir *William St. Leger*; which afterwards advanced up towards *Gloucester*, and put it in danger of another Siege. Prince *Rupert* being thereabout in person, and his whole force amounting to 6000 men. In this Canton of the Kingdom was a great stir kept, the Cavaliers having an envious eye at that City, and the Parliament careful, and *Massey* industrious and vigilant to keep their reputation boyant there, it being the onely place they had in the West of any concernment. Sir *William Vavasour* was very active for the King in *Hereford-shire*, where soon after *VValler's* defeat at the *Devizes*, whether he came from the taking of *Hereford*, all things were returned in *statu quo*, and the Cavaliers were Paramount. He Garrison'd *Tenkisbury*, supplies *Shudly Castle*, and presently retires back again without any other enterprize.

Cessation  
in Ireland,  
Septem. 15.  
1643.

Now Sir *William VValler* came in play again, and having recruited his Army from *London* and the adjacent Counties, advanced into *Surrey* to *Farnham*, and there rendezvous'd

*Aulton  
fight.*

*Arundel  
Castle ta-  
ken.*

deavour'd his Forces, where he defeated a Party of the King's Forces, and from thence marched to a Town called *Aulton*, where a party of Cavaliers had newly taken up their quarters, who upon this Camisade of Sir *William's*, betook themselves to the Church, which they made good that night and the next morning against him; upon their refusal to render upon discretion, he storm'd it, but with a great loss on his side, on the King's was slain Lieutenant Collonel *Boles*, who would not accept of quarter, and many others, and the rest taken prisoners and sent up to *London*. Hence he marched away to *Arundel* Castle, where he had a Commission from the Parliament to be Major General of *Hants-hire, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent*; the Castle being far off from any Garison of the King's, in a months time was forced to yield upon conditions, suitable to the strength of the place. Nevertheless my Lord *Hopton* made what speed he could to succour it, whom Collonel *Norton* endeavouring to oppose, he was soon routed and fled to *Chichester*; but for all that, *Hopton* came too late to preserve *Arundel*.

The noble Atchievements of that famous Warrior, *James Earl of Montross* offer themselves next to your view. Certainly this Person did the bravest exploits, that were done during this War in the three Kingdoms; for with three men onely, which was the most he had with him when he entred *Scotland*, as General Governor of that Kingdom for his Majesty,

Majesty, he in less then two years time reduc'd it to his obedience; and no doubt, had the King given ear to his perswasion at first, when he believed *Hamilton*, that through his Interest he could keep the *Scots* from entring into *England* to assist the Parliament, that Army under *Lestly* had never past the *Tweed*, Anno Dom. 1644. the twentieth year of King *Charls*.

Now was Sir *VWilliam Valler* eager to cheriton-revenge his last defeat given him by *Hopton*, Down and therefore having a Commission to his fight. mind, and to impower him, he marched forwards to meet him, whom he found without much seeking, drawn up first in *Brandon-Heath*, near *Alesford*, prepared for fight. Here Sir *VWilliam* took the advantage of a Hill, which the *Cavaliers* with fury beat him from, and forced him to another, where having some shelter by trees and bushes; and the advantageousness of the ground, he so galled the King's Horse, coming courageously on to charge, (in which they were not onely incommodated by the ground) by great and small shot, that he made them retreat in disorder upon their Foot. There was a hollow betwixt both Bodies, which each striving to pass and mount the rising ground, a number of gallant men fell therein, and made it their Sepulchre. My Lord *Hopton* seeing the slaughter that was made on his men, timely wheelled off toward *Winchester* with his Canon, and then on a sudden turned towards *Basing-house*, whence he presently marched away to

to Oxford. In this fight was lost on the King's side, that right valiant and truly noble person, the Lord *John Stewart*, third Brother to the Duke of *Richmond*, Sir *John Smith*, Collonel *Sandys*, Collonel *Manwaring*, and Collonel *Scot*, with divers other persons of great quality wounded, among whom was Sir *Edward Stawel*, eldest son to Sir *John*, who surviv'd long after the War; and Sir *Henry*, now Lord *Bard*, with a great number of common Soldiers, amounting to above 1500. On the Parliament's side, in which were two Regiments again of the City Trained-bands, few men of note were lost, Collonel *Dalleir* was wounded, and Collonel *Thomson's* Leg shot off by a Cannon-Bullet; the number of slain were a 1000.

*Winchester*  
taken.

As soon as the Battel was ended, Sir *William Waller* marched directly to *Winchester*, which he had taken in the beginning of the War, but after his defeat at the *Devizes*, was lost again to the King, and now upon this Victory re-taken by him again upon Summons; where after he had refreshed his Army a while, he resolved to go and besiege *Basing*, a House of the Marquis of *Winchesters*, which he himself had first Garison'd, and afterwards, for the convenience of its scite, as lying near the Road betwixt *London* and the Western parts, had been regularly fortifi'd by the King's command. It went afterward by the name of *Basing-house*, when the fruitless often Sieges that had been made against it, rendred it a very dangerous difficult enterprise. Hither came



came *VValler*, resolving to *Matter* it before *Basing-*  
he went further, that so he might leave all *house be-*  
secure and free behind him, together to open *sieged.*  
the Trade to *London*, which grievously com-  
plained of the stop of Trade, by reason of that  
Garison. But he found it too hot work, losing  
above a thousand men before it in vain as-  
saults, while the Cavaliers sallied out, and  
kept them in constant duty; and at last a re-  
lief with provisions came from *Oxford*, Relieved.

(each Horseman carrying a sack of Meal be-  
hind him) under the command of Sir *Henry*  
*Gage* and Sir *George Bunckley*; and then Sir  
*William* was content to rise and be gone, to  
the great joy of his almost frightened Soldiers.

Captain *Gryffith* raised a complete Troop  
for the Parliament, near this time, there be-  
ing not such another for Men, Horse, and  
Arms, with which going to *Newark*, his  
Quarters were theabouts beat up, and this  
fine sight vanished, Horse and all, into  
the Royallists Quarters.

About the beginning of *May*, Collonel *Bendly* *ta-*  
*Fax*, known by the surname of *Tinker*, by a *ken.*  
stratagem, pretending he was Captain of a  
Troop belonging to Prince *Rupert*, passes the  
Guards, and enters *Bendly* in *Worcester-shire*,  
then a small Garison of the King's, takes the  
Governor Sir *Thomas Littleton*, with sundry  
other Gentlemen of the County, prisoners,  
and carries them away with him to *Tamworth*.

The *Scotch Army*, after their entrance into  
*England*, sat down before *Carlisle*, a strong  
place, and wherein was a resolute Governor,  
Sir

Sir *Thomas Glenham*; they lay before this Town almost a year, untill Famine constrained the Besieged to yield, which was done on honorable terms. Then the *Scotch Army* proceeded Southward, to a conjuncture with the Parliaments Forces under the command of *L. Fairfax*, to whom the Parliament had sent down the Earl of *Manchester*, as General also, whose Lieutenant General was *Oliver Cromwel*; but before their uniting, my Lord *Fairfax* had made his party good with the Earl of *Newcastle*, and had had several Conflicts with him, where he had the better.

*Newark* relieved,  
and Sir  
*John Meldrum* de-  
feated.

More Southerly there fell out some action. Sir *Richard Biron* was Governor for the King at *Newark*, and was very active in his place, bringing all the Country round about to Contribution, almost as far as *Lincoln*. Whereupon Sir *John Meldrum*, the Parliaments chief Commander thereabouts, with an Army of seven thousand Horse and Foot, resolved to beleaguer him; where after he had lain three weeks, Prince *Rupert*, with four thousand Horse and Dragoons, and a thousand Foot, comes to the relief. The besieged had courageously defended themselves, and offended the enemy, that upon the Prince's approach, *Meldrum* thought fit to draw off to his chief Work at *Spittle*, or *Exeter-house*, a quarter of a mile from the Town, where having drawn up all their Artillery and their whole force in Battalia, they expected the charge, which accordingly was so vigorously done by the Prince, who quickly routed four Bodies of Horse

Horse at the descent of the Hill, and soon after drove them out of the Field, beyond their Work, Foot, and Canon, and assailed their chief work, which the Parliamentarians undauntedly defended; but having provision onely for two days, and being prest before by the Prince, and behind by the *Newarkers*, and all intercourse cut off by their interposition betwixt the *Spittle*, the *Island*, and *Muskhams Bridge*, they were forced to parley, and so rendred themselves upon the best conditions were given all the War.

During this, *Latham-house* in *Derby-shire*, belonging to the Earl of *Derby*, was besieged by the Parliaments Forces, under Collonel *Moor*, *Rigby*, and *Ashton*, for the space of eighteen weeks, and was bravely defended all that while by the magnanimous Countess, when at last Prince *Rupert* sent thither a Party, whose coming made the Besiegers draw off, having lost many men before it.

*Latham-house* relieved.

The Parliament at this time were pretty strong, having several complete Armies abroad; *Essex* had recruited himself, *Waller* was in a marching very good condition, the North full with *Scots*, the South-East Counties entire. So it was resolved that *Essex* and *Waller* should environ the King, and to that purpose marched into *Oxford-shire*. But the King not willing to be coopt up, while he had potent Armies abroad, marches out of *Oxford* by night, and leaving a sufficient strength for the defence of the City, and comes to *Northly*, where he rendevouz'd his Army, consisting

ing of 3000 Foot, and 4000 Horse and Dragoons, 14 Drakes, with 60 Carriages, and so on towards *Worcester*. Now both the Parliament Armies were a *King-catching*, the word then in use, and in the pursuit met together at *Burford*, where a Council of War being called, it was resolved, that *Waller*, with the light Field-pieces, should make a speedy conjuncture with *Masseys* Forces, and so joyntly follow the King; and *Essex*, (the Lord *Roberts* having importuned the Parliament to send him Westward to reduce those Counties) with the heavy Guns to march thither. This was put in Execution; *Essex* comes to *Faringdon*, *Waller* for *Glocester*, and thence in pursuit of the King; who having intelligence of *Essex's* departure, comes back from his intended march to *Worcester*, to fetch Ammunition from *Oxford*, and then to find *Waller* out and fight him; but before he came thither, his Ammunition met him at *Burford*, and some Recruits nearer; so he turned on the left, leaving *Oxford* on the right hand, and so to *Buckingham* by *Brackley*, and then turns up towards *Banbury*, where he fac'd *Waller*, who was drawn up on a Hill, but changed his post to another called *Burton-hill*, where he stood in Battalia; but being resolved not to be drawn from that advantage, the King marched over *Cropledy-Bridge* to *Daintrey*. Now *Waller* seeing his opportunity, presently descends, and with all speed falls into the King's Rear, beyond the Bridge (his Army consisting of 9000 Foot, and 2000 Horse) when

*Cropledy-Bridge*  
June 29.

where he was so gallantly received by the Earls of *Cleveland* and *North-hampton*, that they were quite routed, being charged through and through the Horse and Foot, killed 300, took his Train of Artillery, and many Officers of quality prisoners. So the *King-catch-ing Trade* was spoiled.

The King leaving *Waller* to bethink himself, presently followed after the Earl of *Essex*, who was marching directly for *Cornwal*. The King came first to *Bath*, thence the 23 of *July* to *Kingsmeor* in *Somerset-shire*, and the beginning of *August* to *Liskard* in *Cornwal*, nine miles distant from the Earl of *Essex*, who was then advanced as far as *Lestithel*, and had driven all the provision of the Country before him, broke down all the Forges, took away all the Iron, insomuch that many Horses were lost by the King's party in that uneven hard ground, and neither meat for man nor beast to be had. The Royallists had every where nevertheless encompass'd him, Sir *Jacob Ashley* on one hand the King, and Prince *Maurice* on another, having follow'd him skirmishing five or six days together, in such divisions, keeping him as it were in a Toyle. Now it was judged the safest way to starve them, rather than to fight, for the King's Army was weakned much for want of provision; so they made a kind of a Siege, guarding all avenues and passages, so streightning them, and keeping them up together, that either they should perish, or else render themselves. But in the mean while the

the Parliaments Horse, under the command of Sir *William Belfour*, whether through connivance or wittingly, broke through two of the King's quarters, and escaped safe away to *Plimouth*, whether *Essex* and *Roberts* were gone by Boat before. So upon the first of *September*, the Foot being destitute, came to a Parley, which ended in an Agreement consisting of eight Articles, the effect whereof was, To deliver up all their Artillery, Bag and Baggage, no person under an Officer to wear Sword or Pistol. There were also forty Bras pieces of Ordnance delivered, two hundred Barrels of Powder, with Bullet and Match proportionable, nine thousand Arms for Horse and Foot, and as many as would not voluntarily serve the King, to march away, and to be convoyed to such places as they agreed on. Accordingly *Skippon*, who was then Commander in chief, marched to *Pool*, though the *Cornish* people made bold with them in their return, for the civilities they did them coming.

The King, after he had taken in *Barnstable*, and *Salt-Ash*, and some other petty places, which presently rendred themselves, returned to *Oxford*, while part of the Army was design'd to besiege *Plimouth*, of which we shall speak anon. After this Bout in *Cornwal*, as also after the defeat given to *Waller*, as above, the King sent to the Parliament about an Accommodation, and offered a Treaty, that they might see Success did not swell him.

While the King conquered and prevailed in

in the West, the Parliament even'd the reckoning in the North, where their Army, under the command of three Generals, had besieged *York*, just about the same time of the business of *Cropledy*. The King had given the care of that Affair to Prince *Rupert*, who had collected a brave Army for relief of that Town, and to drive the *Scots* out of the Kingdom. The Earl of *Newcastle* was close pent up in the City, while the Prince by the way as he advanced, took in *Stopford*, *Liverpool*, and *Bolton*, the latter whereof he stormed, after they had refused his summons, and such conditions as they were capable off, and put all in Arms to the Sword. Thence coming directly before *York*, the B. siegers quit their Siege, and march off, and the Garrison sallied out after them, and forthwith the Prince and the Marquis joyn their Forces, and pursue the Parliamentarians, resolving to give them Battell.

July the third, both Armies met upon a great Plane, named *Marston-moor*. The Prince being General of the Field, commanded the Right Wing of the Army, General *Goring*, Sir *Charles Lucas*, Major General *Porter*, and Collonel *Tillier*, the Main Body, the Earl of *Newcastle* the left Wing, where in were a stout Regiment of White-coats, called his *Lambs*, who were almost every man cut off. The Right Wing of the Parliaments Army, consisting of *Scots* and *Fairfaxians*, was commanded by *David Leslie*, the main Body by the Lord *Fairfax*, the Left

*Marston-moor fight*  
*July 3<sup>d</sup>*

E

Wing

Wing by the Earl of *Manchester*, and his Lieutenant General *Cromwel*. At the beginning of the Fight, which was about seven in the morning, the Royallists had almost won the Day; but the Prince charging desperately upon the *Scots*, broke them all to pieces, and follow'd the pursuit six or seven miles of the field; and the main Body had also routed the Parliaments main Body: When *Cromwel* with his *Curassiers* falling hotly on the Northern men, commanded by the Earl of *Newcastle*, put them presently into confusion, and made a terrible slaughter; and having so done, came in with timely assistance to his routed and almost vanquish'd friends, and quite altered the fortune of the Day, obtaining a complete victory. There were taken three or four thousand prisoners, and as many slain on the King's party, the whole of both Armies amounting to near nine thousand men. This was the greatest slaughter, and the bloodiest Battel that was fought throughout the Wars, and which rendred all the North, without any more blows, save at *Pomfret*, into the Parliaments hands.

York  
yielded by  
Sir Thom.  
Glenham  
July 16.

For Prince *Rupert* with his scatter'd Remnants fled into *Lancashire*, and so Westward, and the Earl of *Newcastle*, with some other chief Commanders and Lords of the North, having taken discontent at the Prince, took shipping at *Newcastle*, and sailed to *Hambrough*. Whereupon the three Parliament Generals, with their whole Army, came and sat down again before *York*, where Sir *Thomas*

*Glenham*



*Glenham* was made Governor; but the Town being destitute of Provision, and Ammunition especially, with which they had supplied the Prince's Army before the fight, was constrained to surrender, which they did upon fair terms.

*Dennington Castle*, a place hard by *Newbury*, was Garison'd by the King, and Sir *John Boys* made Governor; this was a great eye-sore to the Parliamentarians, therefore Lieutenant General *Middleton*, under *Waller*, was sent to besiege it; but finding it too hard a task for his strength, being but three thousand men, and having been repulsed with a great deal of loss, was forced to rise; and marching thence Westward, was set upon by Sir *Francis Dorington* and Sir *William Courteney*, and routed; upon which, returns to *Shirburn*, and there defeats a Party of the King's Horse, to repair his own overthrow. (This same Person is now the King's great Commissioner in *Scotland*.) To the same Siege of *Dennington* afterwards came Collonel *Horton*, then the Earl of *Manchester*, but all to no purpose, for the place was valiantly maintained by the Governor, and was afterwards a very advantageous Fortress for the King, at the next bout at *Newbury*, which fell out soon after. So *Manchester* retreated to *Reading*, and *Horton* to *Abington*, which had been a while before made a Garison to curb *Oxford*, and where Collonel *Brown*, late Lord Mayor of *London*, was Governor. Where betwixt that and *Alford* for the Parliament, and

*Dennington Castle* besieged.

Major  
Abercromy  
slain  
beginned

*Borstal-house*, and *Wallingford*, and *Woodstock*, for the King, there was ieldom a day where-in there hapned not a skirmish. Among the rest, though not in order, take this. There was one Major *Abercromy* for the Parliament, a *Scotch-man*, Deputy-Governor of *Alebury*, that used to threaten, he would not leave a Cock in all *Oxford-shire*, who one day being out with a party by *Brill*, the Horse at *Borstal* having notice of it, made out to him, though far inferior in number, and seeing him drawn up in a Meadow, they passed a Rivolet, and stood his charge, and presently fell in with his Dragoons, and routed them, and so charged through and through the rest of his Horse, where they killed the Major, and took the most of his men prisoners.

*Barbury* had been besieged near a quarter of a year by the Lord *Saysion*, Collonel *John Fienes*, where Sir *William Compton* was Governor, and at last was relieved by his brother the Earl of *Northampton*, who drove away the Assailants. Yet in *Glocester-shire* *Massey* had as good success against Collonel *Myn*, who came with an intention to have awed *Glocester*; but *Massey* sallied out, and before his additional Forces out of *Hersford* and *Worcester-shire* were come, fell upon him, being drawn up in Battalia, to the number of a thousand men, and routed him, killing *Myn* (a stout man, and good soldier) upon the place. The like success he had also against some Forces of Prince *Rupert*, who was playing at small game in the West near *Bristol*;

shot; and presently after turns his little conquering Army towards *Wales*, and there by intelligence with Lieutenant Colonel *Kirk*, had *Monmouth* betrayed to him. Monmouth delivered to Massy.

For Revenge and Glory, the two Armies pitch upon the same ground, which just the same time twelve-month they had sprinkled with blood, and now Death was to reap what the Fates had sowed the fore-going year. *Newbery's second fight, Octob. 27.*  
*Leitchiel* and *Marston-Moor* were to be estimated by the ballance of *Newbery*, which at this time inclined something to the side of the Parliament, and from thence-forward leaned much that way. The King had gathered and rendezvoused all his strength at *Kingsteigh*, the Parliaments Forces under *Essex*, *Manchester*, *Waller*, near *Basing*, *October* the 23 d. and from thence in two days to *Newbery*, where the King was come before them, where having drawn down their Army, they began to play on one another with their great Canon, though with small damage. The main Fight begun on *Sunday* morning, (a day in this War almost set apart for the contrary to rest) when some of *Manchester's* Army and the *London* Trained-bands passed the River of *Kennet*, between the Hill and the Town, and would have forced the Pass guarded by the Royallists; but *Sir Bernard Ashley*, coming to the relief of them, forced them again over the water. Towards high-noon, four thousand of *Essex's* Horse and Dragoons, with a stand of five hundred Pikes, charged the Cavaliers on the west side of *Newbery*, where the Car-

*nish* Foot, and the Duke of York's Regiment, with five Field-pieces, and Prince *Maurice's* Brigade of *Cornish* Horse, being unable to sustain the brunt of the Parliamentarians, fell back in some disorder, so that the aforesaid five Field-pieces were taken. The *Effarians* following their success, advance with five hundred Horse, and a sufficient strength of Musqueteers, betwixt *Newbery* and *Spine*, upon the King's Life-guards, and Collonel Sir *Humphrey Benner's* Brigade, whom they overcome, and had much more endangered, if the Lord *Bernard Stuart* had not come up to their assistance, and secured their retreat on the East side of *Spines*. The Parliamentarians having settled three Bodies of Foot in certain Enclosures, advanced over a Ditch with a great body of Horse, to break in through the King's Guards, but must first fight with General *Goring* and the Earl of *Cleveland's* Brigade, who charged stoutly, and beat them back, but pursuing disorderly were repulsed with loss. Upon the North-East of *Newbery* stood the Lord *Ashley*, with Collonel Sir *George Lisle*, at a place called *Dolman's House*, at which whom the Earl of *Manchester's* Horse and Foot, with the Trained-bands of *London*, came down the Hill, and charged Sir *George Lisle's* Guards, but were manfully repelled, Sir *George* pulling off his doublet, and leading his men on in his shirt to provoke and encourage them. *Manchester* then forceth his way to the King's Reserve, commanded by Collonel *Thickwel*, where the Earl of *Cleveland* making



Collonel *Morley*, and Sir *Richard Onslow*. Sir *VWilliam* vvas newly-recruited after *Cropredy*, vvith some *London* Trained-bands; so he falls on furiously, storming the House thrice in nine days; and vvas alvvays repuls'd vvith loss. But upon his conjunction vvith *Essex* and *Manchester* to fight the King at *Newbery*, he left the afore-named Commanders to go on with the Siege, which they continued till Sir *William*, after the Fight, came to them again. The Marquis being now distressed, lends to *Oxford* for relief, and the King dispatches away Collonel *Henry Gage* and Sir *George Bunkley* with fifteen hundred Horse, which carrying each of them a sack of Meal, or Powder, and other convenient provisions, take their way through the Leaguer, and the Forces drawn out to meet them on *Chinham Downs*, and came safe into the House; and at the same time the Besieged sallied out, and brought in two hundred prisoners; and, in fine, the Parliamentarians seeing they lost more men every day, and no hope to take it by force, after twenty four weeks siege broke up, and quitted their Entrenchments. This House went ever after by the name of *Basing-house*. But the same succels the King's Forces met with in three other Sieges in the West, *Plimouth*, *Lime*, and *Taunton*, before which they lost a number of men, and at last were constrained to quit their Enterprize without any effect.

The tenth of *January*, that learned and munificent Prelate, *William Laud* Archbishop

bishop of *Canterbury*, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. About this time the Parliament began to cool in that heat of affection and opinion they had of their General, the Earl of *Essex*; so they concluded to model the Army, and in a general way, to command all Members of both Houses to attend the service in Parliament, and the War to be managed by other Commanders, unless great occasion, and orders of the Houses to the contrary. Thus he, without whom they could scarce have made the face or bulk of an Army, was without any striving dismiss from that great employment of General, and with him Sir *William Waller*, the Earls of *Manchester*, *Denbigh*, *Stamford*, &c.

In the beginning of this year, about the middle of *April*, that valiant Marquis of *Montross*, whom we mention'd before, entered *Scotland*, where in *Athol*, having raised some men, with a small addition out of *Ireland* from the Earl of *Antrim* under *Mac-Donald*, to these joyn'd the Lord *Kilpont*, and the Earl of *Pearth's* son with 500 Foot. Against whom the Covenanters, under the command of the Earl of *Tullybarne*, and the Lords *Elche* and *Drummond*; with a well appointed Army of six thousand Foot, and seven hundred Horse, marched into *Perth-shire*.

On the first of *September* they met, where the Lord *Drummond* commanding the Forlorn, was presently beaten back to the main body, and *Montross's* men falling in with shouts, and pouring stones in upon the Enemy  
Tepper-  
moor fight  
in Scot-  
land, Mon-  
tross Vi-  
ctor.  
for

for want of better Ammunition, put the Kirk-Covenanting Army to the rout, and then to the run, leaving dead two thousand on the place, and as many prisoners, and presently the City of *Perth* yielded into his hands. Here he staid not, but having intelligence of another Army under the command of the Lord *Burghley*, who were to joyn with *Argyle's* Forces, he resolved to prevent them from uniting, and so by incredible celerity gets to him, and with as admirable valor overthrew him, and had the pursuit of him to *Dundee*; thence he came into *Aberdeen-shire*, but upon speedy notice that *Argyle* and *Lothian* were near at hand with a great strength of Horse, and the Country not any way advantagious for him, his forces consisting all of Foot, he retreated into the High-lands again, where after he had rambl'd up and down a while, with *Argyle* at his heels, he on a suddain by By and Unknown ways, falls into *Argyle's* Country, drives him out of it, being forced to shift away by water, and with fire and sword over-runs it all; and comes thence to *Loughness*, where a new General, and a new Army of *Scots* of five thousand Horse and Foot, under the Earl of *Seaforth* staid for him, having *Argyle* hard by with three thousand Foot more. *Montross*, according to his wonted diligence, resolved to dispatch with one first, and so presently falls upon *Argyle* the second of *February*, where after a short fight, he slew fifteen hundred, and so dismal was the fear they had of him, that those that escaped

Again at  
Inverlochy,  
Feb. 9.



escaped ran twelve miles out-right, before they durst make any stay. Of his own side few were killed, but some hurt, whereof Sir *Thomas Oglesby* died afterwards of the hurts he then received. All this while there was a Cessation in *Ireland*.

In *England* the War went on with an even hand, some indifferent successes hapning to the King in *Glocester-shire*, *Rowden-House* taken, and Collonel *Hopson* surpris'd. This was quitted by the surprisal of *Shrewsbury* by the Parliamentarians, under the conduct of Collonel *Milton*, where the King received a great loss, both of Officers, and a well-stored Magazine, and the conveniency of the place. Thus ended the year 1644. being the one and twentieth of the King.

Prince *Rupert* and his Brother, and most of the King's great Commanders, were about this time in *Wales*, raising new Recruits, and the Parliament were as busie in settling their new Model, so that little action was done toward the end of that year, but what was in small Parties; but the next year had a Rubrick to almost every day in it.

Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* begins the year with a very remarkable Expedition and Exploit. *Pomfret* was besieged by the Lord *Fairfax*, and Sir *Marmaduke* was sent by the King from *Oxford* to relieve it with two thousand Horse. In his way thither he beat the *Lincolnshire* Horse, relieves *Newark*, *Belvoir*, and *Ashby de la Zouch*, and so Northwards, where by fine force, maugre the resistance the

the Parliamentarians made, he raised their Siege, and delivered *Pansfret*. This hapned whilst Sir *Thomas Fairfax* was at London a modelling, and this ill management was imputed to his absence. The Earl of *Northampton* defeats the *Northampton-shire* Horse. But a party out of *Oxford*, under the command of Sir *Henry Gage* the Governor, upon some design on *Abington*, a hot skirmish hapned at *Gusham-bridge*, betwixt the Parties, where that right noble Sir *Henry* was unfortunately slain, and the Enterprize frustrated.

Sir Henry  
Gage slain.

In *April* Lieutenant General *Cromwel*, so was he made by the new Model, (having got himself excepted from those Resolves in Parliament (concerning Members not to continue in the Army) was sent by the new General Sir *Thomas Fairfax* to attend the motion of Prince *Rupert*, (who was marching from *Worcester*, and had sent two thousand Horse to bring off the King from *Oxford*, and so to take the field) when it hapned by the way, that at *Islip-bridge* he met with the same Convooy, and after a short dispute routed them, took two hundred prisoners, and three or four hundred Horse, with the Queen's Standard; the rest fled to *Blechington*, which *Cromwel* instantly begirt, and summon'd the Governor (Sir *Francis Windobank's* father) who importun'd by his Lady and some other Gentlewomen then within, and mistrusting of relief from *Oxford*, came to a Parley, and surrendered the House, for which he was afterward condemned to be shot at *Oxford*, which was executed

*Bleching-*  
*ton house*  
*taken.*

son

executed against the Meadow wall of *Merton* Colledge. *Cromwel* follows his success, and beats another party of the King's at *Banbury* of three hundred and fifty Foot, whom he defeated, and took most of them prisoners.

Sir *John Winter* having had a supply from Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* in his return, and having received an additional supply of 1800 Horse, and as many Foot, seemed to threaten *Glocester* it self; whereupon *Massey* drew out to *Lidbury*. Prince *Rupert* being within call, marched all night to Sir *John*'s assistance, and finding *Massey* at *Lidbury*, hotly alarm'd him. The Parliament Horse stoutly maintain'd the Prince's charge; but my Lord *Loughbrough* eagerly and furiously pressing in upon them, they retreated by degrees, thinking to bring off their Foot, but there was no withstanding the resolute onsets of the Cavaliers, so that at length being over-matched, they were forced to flie, leaving the Foot, who were almost all cut in pieces. *Massey*'s Horse was shot under him, but he escaped to *Glocester*, and several of his Officers were slain and wounded.

*Massey* defeated at  
*Lidbury*  
April 22.

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The King with a gallant Army made up from several *Garisons*, which the Princes had drained about *Wales*, marched from *Oxford*, intending for the relief of *Chester*, then besieged by Sir *William Brereton*, wherein my Lord *Biron* was Governor. And Colonel *Goring* was dispatch'd into the West, to carry on the Siege before *Taunton*, and in the way fell upon *Cromwel*'s quarters, who with some additional

additional Forces from Colonel *Brown* of *Abington*, lay before *Farrington*, where *Cromwel* having notice of his design, was ready drawn up to receive him; so after a stiff dispute near *Newbridge*, where at first *Goring* had the better, but in the end *Cromwel* had gained the passage; the Cavaliers marched off with haste in pursuance of their design at *Tamworth*, having lost some Officers in this Encounter.

1645. General *Fairfax* now comes before *Oxford*, with an intention to lay siege to it, the King being abroad with a very potent and numerous Army, traversing the County of *Cheshire*; upon notice of his coming, Sir *William Brereton* quit the Siege of *Westchester*, which he had long beleaguere'd, and so the King having done the work he came for, wheeled about to *Lichfield*, and so comes to *Liceester*, and summons it; the Governor Sir *Robert Pye* desired time till morning to consider, but a present Answer upon the return of the Trumpet was demanded, which while they consulted of longer than the prefixed space, the Canon began to play from a Battery, and all things prepared for a storm, which was vigorously put in execution, and continued a day and a night, till three a clock *Saturday* morning, at which time several Breaches being made, the Town was entered and taken, a great many in the heat of action put to the Sword, the Committee, with Colonel *Gray*, *Hacker*, and the Governor taken, and the plunder given to the Soldiers, the

*Liceester*  
stormed  
and taken  
May 31.

*Scotch*

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*Scotch* Reformadges and some of *Dalbair's* men killed; the residue fled to *Rackingham* Castle. Hence the King victorious marches to *Northampton*, and presents himself before the Town.

General *Fairfax*, before he lay down to besiege *Oxford*, was ordered by the Committee of both Kingdoms to march into the West to the relief of *Taunton*, which had bravely stood out against my Lord *Goring* a terrible Siege, that famous *Blake* being the Governor; but upon second thoughts, the General was remanded, having proceeded as far as *Blandford* in *Dorset-shire*, and fixt again upon the design at *Oxford*. Nevertheless the purpose of relieving *Taunton* was not given over, but a Brigade of 2000 Horse and 5000 Foot, under the command of Collonel *Welden*, who advancing thitherward, effected his embark, and relieved it. But my Lords *Hopton*, *Goring*, and Sir *Richard Grenvil*, uniting their Forces, fall upon *Welden*, and forced to little less than run back to *Taunton*, who were now more distressed and streightned than before, and the potency of the King's Army did every day threaten worse. In the interim, Collonel *Masse* takes *Evesham*, and the Governor and Garrison soldiers prisoners; and another party from the Leaguer at *Oxford*, under the command of Collonel *Rainsbrough*, takes in *Gann* house. These were petty achievements to the fortunate and great successes of the King, which now were in themselves like to carry all in the same Channel; and

Collonel  
*Welden*  
worsted  
before  
*Taunton*.

run

run down the Hill again. Wherefore the Parliament order General *Fairfax* to rise from *Oxford*, and directly to find out the King, and fight him. *Cromwel* had been sent away into the Associated Counties, to hinder the King from breaking in there; if he should march thitherward; but upon notice that the King was at *Daventry* in *Northampton-shire*, the Army drew presently off, and rendezvous'd at great *Brick-hill*, and *Cromwel*, *Vermulen*, were recalled to the Army, and Sir *John Gell* and Collonel *Rossiter*, and the respective Governors of *Nottingham*, *Warwick*, *C Coventry*, and *Northampton*, were commanded to march with all speed with their Forces to the Army, being now very near an Engagement.

Isabel  
Robert  
Isabel  
Robert  
Robert

Naseby  
fight.

The King seeing that their intention was to fight, at first design'd to march Northward for the freeing of *Pomfret*, hoping in their pursuit of him to have more advantage of engaging them; but *Ireton* falling the same night into the King's Quarters, and both Armies being very near one another, the Alarm was given through the King's whole Army, and his Majesty himself in Person at midnight forced to leave his own Quarters, and come to *Harborough*, where the Van of his Army was quartered, and a Council of War being straightway called, it was resolved to give *Fairfax* Battel presently, and to that end the Army should march and seek him out. *Fairfax* was quartered that night at *Naseby*, so that without much travel, both Armies next morning,

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ing being *Saturday, June the 14.* (a disastrous day as ever befell the King in the War) faced one another ready for the Encounter. The King's Army was divided into its usual form, the King himself commanded the main Body, Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice* the Right Wing, Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* the Left; the Earl of *Lynsey* and the Lord *Ashley* the Right-hand Reserve, the Lord *Bard* and Sir *George Lisle* the left. The Parliament's were divided in the very same manner, *Fairfax* assisted with Major General *Skispon*, commanded the Main Body, *Cromwel* with *Rossiter* the Right Wing, *Ireton* the Left, *Hammond*, *Pride*, and *Rainsbrough* had the command of the Reserves. Prince *Rupert* began the fight with his wonted fury, and according to his wonted success, where he personally engaged; for with main force and valour he presently routed *Ireton*, (though the resistance was stout and resolute) and had the pursuit of that left Wing to *Naseby Town*; thence he fell in upon the Train, where he was galled with two or three vollies of Fire-locks, but notwithstanding had master'd it, if the Affairs had gone as fairly forward on the other Wing of the Army as on his. But *Cromwel* in the mean while had utterly routed the left Wing of the King's Horse under *Langdale*, and was come to the assistance of the General, who had stood with even fortune against the King's main Body, where a desperate fight had been maintained by the Foot, retreating and rallying, and at last coming to the butt

end of the Musket, and the dint of Sword. But this accession of force soon turned the scales, and the King no longer able to endure the whole brunt and burden of Horse and Foot, was compelled to forsake the field, (although he shewed himself very courageous, rallying in Person his Horse, and bringing them on to very hot service.) On the other side, all the afore-named Officers bestirred themselves strenuously, especially *Crommel*; *Skippon* was wounded in the beginning of the Fight, but would not leave the field till the fight was ended. *Iretton* was taken prisoner at the beginning, and wounded with a Pike in his thigh, and with a Halbart in his face; but when the Battel was over was freed again: For Prince *Rupert* return'd again onely in time to keep the King company in his flight, who made haste to *Leicester*.

This was a fatal blow to the King, which he never recovered, though he had many Armies abroad; 'twas not much unlike *Marston-moor* for the manner of the fight, but the consequence was far different. Here were taken six Collonels, eight Lieutenant Collonels, eighteen Majors, seventy Captains, eighty Lieutenants, two hundred Ensigns and other inferior Officers, and four thousand five hundred common soldiers, besides six hundred killed, and besides thirty Collonels, Knights, and other Officers of the Field slain. Thirteen of the King's household-Officers, four of his Footmen, twelve piece of Ordnance, eight thousand Arms, forty Barrels of powder, two hundred



hundred Carriages, all their bag and baggage, the King's Cabinet of Letters, some of which the Parliament basely publish'd afterwards, the Kings Standard, one of his Coaches, 3000 Horie, and divers Colours of Horse and Foot. On the Parliaments side were near a thousand slain. This was fought on a fallow Field on the North-East of *Naseby*, being about a mile broad, in which both Armies were entirely drawn up: their number was much alike, and their courage, excepting the Northern Horse under *Langdale*, to whom the loss of the day may chiefly be imputed. With the remains of these, Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* fled to *Newark*, though the *Fairfaxians* had the pursuit almost fourteen miles, and the King not judging it safe to stay at *Leicester*, made what hast he could to *Lichfield*, and so forward to make up his Army.

About this time news came to the Parliament (ill fortune seldom comes alone) of divers other successes their forces had had in other parts, as the taking of *Houghton* near *Grantham* in *Lincoln-shire*, a defeat given by Sir *William Brereton* to a party of Cavaliers in *Cheshire*; another by the Garison of *Shrewsbury*, and another by Captain *Stone*, Governot of *Eccleshal* Castle in *Staffordshire*.

Sir *John Gell* coming to joyn with the General according to his order, met with many of the scattered parts of the rout, and took them prisoners, and came and met the General, who presently resolved to lay Siege to *Leicester*, July the 16. which was not six days

Liechester  
re-taken.

from the taking it by the King, and accordingly summon'd the Governor the Lord *Loughborough* to deliver the Town; which summons being refused, the Country was ordered to bring in Ladders and other conveniencies to a Storm, which was prosecuted, and at the North side of the Town a Breach was made wide enough for entrance, and the Garrison continually plyed so, that the Governor at last condescended to yield, and had honorable terms given him. Here the Parliament had a further booty and Ammunition, 14 pieces of Ordnance, 30 Colours, 2000 Arms, 500 Horse, 50 Barrells of Powder, and all things proportionable.

Carlisle  
taken  
June 28.

*Carlisle* during all these troubles had stood unmoletted, the *Scots* entring the other way to *England* by *Newcastle*; therefore to clear that Region of the North, the Parliamentarians sat down before it, which after almost a twelve-months Siege, the defendants being driven to it by meer famine, was by that noble *Sir Thomas Glenham*, Governor thereof after the surrender of *York*, delivered to them, June the 28.

But yet the West was left wholly to the King for Inland Garisons, except *Taunton*, where the Cavaliers under *Goring*, having defeated *Welden* with his supply, were close laid to the Town, and therefore the General was order'd to advance to the succour of that place. In his march the Country rose to oppose him, having formerly tasted of the Parliaments kindness to those remote Western Counties,

The Club-men.

in the *Lefstrithiel* Expedition; they were not armed with any weapon save a Club; that dry Engine of death, apted and fitted to their down-right honest meaning of saving their Beef and Bacon; notwithstanding with these home-bred Arms, they durst send proposals to the General, who was newly aggrandized with a triumphant success, and tie him up to Articles and terms, make him bounds of war before he entred their pale, and to that purpose sent him Delegates (in their language some Neighbours) to treat with him. The General willing to comply with a people, with whose genius he never was before acquainted, and in whose Country he could expect no provision for his main design, without indulging them in the sober part of their demands, returned them a calm answer, signifying, that he came to ease them of that burden, which made them so unwilling of any soldiery quartering there, being ordered by the Parliament to reduce the West to their obedience. Nevertheless they continued in this humor, having had a kind of Club-victory against some Forces of *Massey*, and against the Garison of *Lyme*, wherein equal loss had been. But they being but resisted onely, required dammages, and satisfaction for the lives of the slain. But in the end, when *Fairfax* and *Massey* conjoyned, their grand Story ended in a Plough-Tale.

General *Goring* hearing of *Fairfax's* approach, drew off from before *Taunton*, in which Siege he had sustained great loss, by the valour and vigilance of Collonel *Blake*, (a

Langport  
fight,  
July 10.

person however of a mislead opinion, worthy of a better Chronicle for his brave and noble Enterprises ) and retreated towards *Langport*, and the besieged, to show the sting of their revenge, fell in the rear of them. *Fairfax* and *Massey* divide themselves, being sure of the spoil, and before break of day, *July* the 10. while the Horses of the Cavaliers were at grass, fell in upon them; Collonel *Nevil's* Regiment of Horse, formerly the Lord *Carnarvan's* (a Regiment that had always stood, and never turn'd back to the enemy) had the luck to light first on the enemy, otherwise the whole Army had been seiz'd on before any notice given. Where after three charges given, they were forced to give ground, having rallied without any Reserve four times, and the whole power of the Parliament Army falling on together, they were, after a short dispute, put totally to the rout, the main flying to *Bridgewater*; *Fairfax* had the pursuit, being about eight miles, some 200 were slain, 1400 taken, and above a thousand Horse, many Officers of quality, Collonels, and several other brave men, with thirty colours, which were presently added to the *Naseby* Trophies.

My Lord *Goring* after this defeat, marched to *Devonshire* from *Langport*, having awhile baited at *Bridgewater*, which he without any more ado quitted, drawing with him two Field-pieces. But presently after, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* sits down before *Bridge-water*, (at which time *Borough Castle* was taken by Col.

*Bridgewater*  
yield-  
ed, Jul. 23.

Okey)

Okoy) and summons Sir *Hugh Windham* to deliver it, which he refusing, the General falls roundly to work; they within shoot Grana- does, and do much harm to the Assailants; at length, a fire by chance hapning, they were willing to surrender, which they did *July 23.* being prisoners of War to the number of 1000 Officers and Soldiers, and great store of Ammunition besides left behind. Next *Bath* renders it self to Collonel *Rich*, and *Sherburn* Castle after a Siege, in which Sir *Lewis Dives* the Governor did what he could *Castle* to maintain the place, which notwithstanding yielded *August 15.* the rising again of the Club-men (whom *Fleetwood* and *Cromwel* disperst, and took 500 of them prisoners) was in a short space yielded to the General, after a fierce storm, wherein much blood was spilt. Here were taken upon rendition 400 prisoners, many of them being persons of quality, and eighteen pieces of Ordinance.

The next place that followed the fortune *Bristol* of the rest was *Bristol*, whether Prince *Rupert* yielded had betook himself, a place well fortifi'd and *Sept. 12.* mann'd; but nothing was able to stop the career of *Fairfax's* victories: it was twice stormed, and the outworks entred by *Kainsborough*, but with a great slaughter of his men, besides those that were kill'd in the Sallies made by them within, not without loss also of the King's, where were slain Sir *Bernard Ashley* and Sir *Richard Crane*. The Prince therefore retired into the Castle, where the next day he came to a Parley, and accepted

of those conditions offered at first. This place was of such consequence and strength, being excellently well furnished; that the Prince was thought very hardly of by all the King's Party for his surrendering of it so easily, and some words were about it during the Treaty, by some Officers then in the Garison.

The Devizes, Winchester, and Basing-house taken.

Now the critical period of the glory and achievements of *Basing-house* was come; for *Fairfax* dividing his Army after the taking of *Exeter*, sent *Cromwell* Eastward, who battered the *Devizes* first, and then mastered it; after that *Lacock-house* was taken by Collonel *Puckering*, *Barkly* Castle in *Glocestershire* by *Rainsborough*, and divers other Castles taken in several other Counties. Then *Winchester* Castle, Octob. 5. was rendred: from thence he came before *Basing*, where they made their usual resistance, but *Cromwell* was resolv'd to carry it, and therefore as resolutely set about it, and by main force stormed and took it, finding a handsome lump of mony, and carrying the Marquess of *Winchester* and 400 men prisoners.

Hereford siege said

The King after his great defeat at *Naseby*, had march'd toward the *Welsh* quarter, where the *Scots* had advanced as far as *Hereford*, and laid siege to it; but the Town was manfully defended, as well by women as men, when the Assailants having lost near 2000 men in Assaults and Sallies, and the distress of their Country-men at home calling for their assistance, they dislodged from thence and retreated Northward; so the King having that work

work done to his hand, after he had coasted up and down the skirts of *Wales* to recruit his Army, came back by the way of *Lichfield*, whereabouts he light upon a party of *Scotch* Dragoons, and routed them; then came to *Ashburn*, and there defeats Sir *John Gell*; and so onward with a flying Army to *Huntington*, which he took; thence to *Cambridge*, where after a little conflict he entred; and so back again by the way of *St. Ives*, which place he fined at 500 *l.* to *Onbourn*, and then *Oxford*, *August* the 28. where he continued not, but marched directly for the relief of *Chester*, then besieged by Sir *William Brereton*.

To second the Siege, and oppose the King, Major General *Poynts* was commanded out of *Yorkshire*, who overtook the King at *Roughton-Heath* near *Chester*, where falling desperately on the King's party, he was so stoutly received, that he was broke and totally disordered, and had not Colonel *Jones* come in with unexpected aid from the Siege before *Chester*, and given him time and courage to rally, had received a total defeat. But the King being over-laid, and beset every where, having lost abundance of gallant men, among whom was the Lord *Bernard Stewart*, the onely then surviving brother of the Duke of *Richmond*, lately made Earl of *Lichfield*, fled into *Chester*, which being

being not long tenable, he immediately quitted, and went into *Wales* again for a fresh supply.

*Dartmouth*  
taken.

General *Fairfax*, after the division of his Army, marched Westward himself, by the way *Goring* beat up his quarters at *Chard*, but presently retreated; so the General proceeded to *Exeter* (having taken *Tiverton* by the way) which he streightened in order to a Siege, placing small Garrisons round about. The King's Army in the West was commanded by Prince *Charles* and the Lord *Hopton*, with whom were the Earl of *Newport*, Lord *Capel*, Lord *Wentworth*, and other Noble-men; These rise from before *Plimouth*, which they then besieged, intending to relieve *Exeter*; from whence *Fairfax* ariseth and goes to meet them: in the way at *Roustracy*, *Cromwel* being now united with *Fairfax*, falls upon a Brigade commanded by the L. *Wentworth*, and takes most of them prisoners. The Cavaliers not daring to stand to it, *Fairfax* lays siege to *Dartmouth*, and storms it in three places, and masters all but *Kingsworth* Fort, wherein was Sir *Henry Cary* with his Regiment, who though they did like men, were constrained to accept of terms to march away. And the next morning the Castle was summon'd, the Governor Sir *Hugh Pollard* obtaining no other conditions for having stood out to extremity, but quarter for him-



himself Officers and Soldiers; though the General was better than his word, in dismissing the common souldiers, detaining onely the Governor, the Earl of *Newport*, Collonel *Seymour*, and the Superior Officers.

The General returns thence to finish his *Torrington* work before *Exeter*, and summons Sir *fight*.

*John Berckly* the Governor to a surrender, which denied, he prepares to storm; when news came, that the Lord *Hopson* was advancing with five thousand Horse, and four thousand Foot, to attempt the succouring of it; therefore *Fairfax* rises the second time, leaving Sir *Hardress Waller* to take care of the Siege, and marches to *Torrington*, which the Cavaliers had possessed themselves of, and had barricado'd the Town, and fortifi'd it with Lines, which were presently attacked, so the fight began, the Cavaliers fought stoutly at first, and put the *Fairfaxians* to a stand; but fresh supplies still renewing the Combat, the Town was mastered, whereupon they within set fire of their Magazine, and blew up the Church, which slew a number more of the Assailants then was done in fight. In this confusion Sir *John Digby* made a lusty charge, doing much execution, and at twelve a clock at night shifted away, with *Hopson*, being both wounded, untill they came to *Launceston*, being pursued by *Fairfax* thither, where leaving  
Collonel

Colonel *Basset* to make some stop, they marched Westward; in the way after them the General took *Salt-ash* and Mount *Edgecomb*, till being come to *Bodmin*, *Hopton* seeing no possibility of breaking through, made an overture for a Cessation, which not being then admitted, at *Tressilian-Bridge* they came to a Treaty, which ended in Agreement, that *Hopton* should disarm and disband, and be left at liberty; which being concluded, the Prince and *Hopton* embarked for *Scilly*. This Lord never liked the War, after the King's ill management of the Victory at *Leishiel*, where he foretold the ill success that after follow'd. He was a person of excellent Conduct, and sublim'd Valor, and did the King excellent service, though something maligned at Court by the Carpet-Gentlemen. He continued abroad with the Prince (then, and now our most gracious Sovereign) loyal and constant to his death, which hapned at *Paris* some years ago, leaving behind him no male-issue to preserve so worthy and deservedly great name; his Barony of *Stratton* being conferr'd on the Lord *Berkly*.

General *Fairfax* having reduc'd all the Garisons in the West, except *Pendennis*, comes back to *Exeter*; the Governor whereof seeing no hope, nor any expectation of relief, was willing to treat, after which the Besieged, having got very honorable advantageous terms, marched out

out, April the 13. 1646. And then *Barnstable* immediately yielded to the General upon the same conditions. I have inserted this out of order of time, because I would not break the thread of the Story, being to cast a long look back into *Scotland* for the year 1645. *Dennington* Castle and *Michael's Mount*, and *Woodstock*, were also taken.

But before we meddle with the War in another Kingdom, we will first dismiss it out of this, leaving all things safe and peaceable behind us. On the eighteenth of *December*, *Hereford* was taken in this manner. The Governor had issued out Warrants to the neighbouring Towns, to send in some Labourers for the service of the Garison, especially to break the Ice then in the Trenches; whereof Collonel *Birch* and Collonel *Morgan* having notice, they attired some of their men like Country Fellows, one of them pretending to be a Constable with a Warrant in his hand, and behind them in the dark a hundred and fifty Fire-locks were lodged near the Gate, with another body to second them; which design, (the Draw-bridge being let down to give those Fellows entrance, and they presently falling upon the Guard, and giving way to their seconds) was presently effected, the Governor, and the Lord *Brudenel*, Judge *Jenkins*, and many others

*Hereford*  
taken by a  
stratagem.

others, taken prisoners, with eleven piece of Ordnance.

The same fate, but not so dishonorable, befell *Westcheffer*, notwithstanding all the King and his friends could do (*Sir William Vaughan* and *Sir Arthur Aston* having been severally defeated in attempting the relief of it, though they fought resolutely.) For the first of *February*, the Governor upon fair and good terms, surrendered it to *Sir William Brereton*. *Latham-House* and *Belvoir Castle* tasted of the same fortune, as also the Town of *Monmouth*; so that taking of places was grown to be no news, not worth the Post-hire. And to close up the year, the King had two defeats more in the Field, the one to my Lord *Ashly*, who coming up to joyn with the King's Horse at *Farrington*, and so to open the streightning of *Oxford*, where the King then was, was defeated by *Sir William Brereton* at *Stow* in the *Vold*; himself taken prisoner, with fifteen hundred men besides, with all his Baggage and Ammunition. The other to the Lord *Digby* and *Sir Marmaduke Langdale*, who being sent with fifteen hundred Horse to joyn with *Montross*, who had few or none all the War, in their way at *Sherborn* in *Yorkshire*, surprised eight hundred Parliament Foot, but staying for Carts to carry away their Ammunition with them, were surprised

prised themselves by Collonel *Lilburn*, and other Commanders in that County, who quite routed and dissipated them; and the Lord *Digby* had the luck to be defeated again on *Carlisle Sands*, and again by *Beefton Castle*, while he had lost all his followers, and so escaped almost alone to *Ireland*.

We will now take a summary view of the noble *Montross's* Actions, whose great successes seem'd to vye with the Parliaments in *England*. He had, after the overthrow of *Argyle*, taken *Elgin*, and having encreased his number to two thousand five hundred men, he falls upon *Harry* and the Covenanters at *Breechen*, then offers Battel to *Baily*, who had another Army ready, but he refuses; then he comes before *Dundee*, summons it, which being refused, he storms and enters. But the *Scotch* Armies being joyned, he retreats by By ways, and marches to the assistance of the Lord *Gordon*, whom *Harry* prest sore to fight; whereupon *Harry* retreats, but *Montross* follows him close, and at a Village called *Aldern*, forc's him to fight, where though *Montross's* Right Wing was worsted, yet <sup>*Aldern*</sup> he won a brave Day, by speedily coming <sup>fight</sup> *May* 4. in to the rescue of his men. *July* the 22. he defeats the Earl of *Lindsey* and *Baily* together at *Alesford-Hill*, where his Victory was dear bought with the loss of the Lord *Gordon*. After this Victory, *Montross*

*Kilsyth  
Battle  
Aug. 17.*

*cross* being recruited with two thousand men, brought to him by several of the Nobility, who now openly sided with him, his whole Army amounting to the number of five thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse, comes to *St. Johnstons*, where he put the Parliament, then sitting there, in a fright. Thence he falls down into *Fife*, where *Baily* having a present Army in readiness was commanded to fight him; *August* the 17 it came to a Battel in *Kilsyth*-field, where hapned a most bloody Bout, for here were slain of the Covenanters in fight and flight five thousand men, the pursuit continued for fourteen miles together. *Baily* and his men fought resolutely, but the *Montrossians* were used to conquer, or to die, and so bravely won the field. Upon this, most of the chief places in *Scotland* yielded themselves into his hands, *Edinburgh* itself not excepted.

To prevent the total reduction of that Kingdom, the Estates sent in haste for their Horse out of *England*; who, under the command of *David Leslie*, made all possible speed to their assistance. Now *Montross*'s principal strength under *Macdonel*, supposing there was no danger to be feared, desired to be dismissed home, promising within forty days to return with a greater number, which *Montross* unwillingly consented to, although he hoped to have met with his Auxiliary Horse under my

my Lord *Digby* out of *England*, but that was defeated as afore. Wherefore *Lesly* being arrived in *Scotland*, was ordered forthwith to engage him in that condition. *Montross* would fain have got back again into the North, but *Lesly* was too nimble for him, and overtook him in a Field called *Phillip-Haugh*, near *Selkirk*, and there by over-powering him with his numerous Forces, defeats him, committing a great slaughter upon that small remnant of an Army. Nevertheless *Montross* made a shift to escape, after he had endeavoured to die honorably in the Field: And recollecting some of his broken scattered Troops, fled into the North, where levying a new force, he over-ran the Countries near him; but through the hollow-heartedness of the Marquis of *Hantley*, could never effect or accomplish any great enterprize, till at last, the King having put himself into the Scots hands lying before *Newark*, he was commanded by his Majesty to disband, and to pass into *France*, being thereto pressed and required by the *Scotch* Commissioners. So concludes this year 1645. We will insert the *Irish* altogether in the year 1649.

*Phillip-Haugh*  
Battel  
Sept. 13.

This year began with the surrender *Ann. Dom.*  
[\*] of 1646.

Newark  
yielded.

of several places. The King having escaped out of *Oxford* disguised, like a Servingman to Collonel *Asburnham*, who had a Pass from the General to come out of Town, had put himself, as abovesaid, into the hands of the *Scots* at *Newark*, who besieged the place; wherefore at his arrival, he sent in his Mandate to my Lord *Bellasis* the Governour, to deliver it into the hands of the *English*, and accordingly the Governor delivered it upon honorable Conditions to Collonel *Poyntz*.

The Generall having made a Line about *Oxford*, and assigned each Regiment their part, after he had summoned Sir *Thomas Glenham* the Governour, who returned Answer, That he desired respite, while he might know the Kings pleasure; which request was not admitted; gave order that the Approaches should be made; and a regular Circumvallation being finished, the General was in earnest to assault it as soon as convenient. But the King being in the *Scots* hands, saved all further bloodshed, His Majesty meaning to end the Warr with his own hard fortune, and venture no mans life suather but his own.



own. In order whereunto, the Governour was left to make conditions for himself, with the soonest advantage, and thereupon ensu'd a Treaty concerning the Rendition, which was near a month a finishing; but in conclusion, the Royal Seat of the Warre was delivered on Terms on *Midsummer-day*, having included *Faringdon* in the same Conditions. There marches out the finest sight of men, both for Goodliness and Number, as *England* ever saw, and their honorable Conditions added no little bravery to the fight besides. Their number was near ten thousand, but the Ordnance and Ammunition fell to the Conqueror. The Duke of *York*, the Princeesse *Henrietta*, the Princes *Rupert* and *Maurice*, most of the Lords of the Privy Council, yielded upon these Articles, and came to *London*, the Royal Princes to *St. James's*, the Princes Palatines to *Oatlands*, Whence they were afterward conveyed beyond-Sea. In this place the Fate of the War, and of all other Garisons was involved, for presently *Wallingford*, *Lichfield*, *Worcester*, *Ludlow*, *Borstal*, *Carnarvon*, *Banbury*, and *Gothbridge* yielded, and the

*Oxford*  
taken  
*June 24.*

The rest  
of the Ga-  
risons  
yield.

the old stout Marquis of *Worcester* was content to resign *Ragland-House* after it had endured a long Siege before ; and Collonel *Arundel* upon the same consideration quit *Pendennis Castle*.

Thus the War seemed to be laid asleep , and the Parliament secure of their Conquest , having effected all what Armes and Counsel could reach to. But this pleasure of their Victories lasted but a while ; for during their *Ands* and *Is* with the King , in several Propositions tendred to him , for composing the distractions of the Kingdom , the generality of the People resenting their delay of Settlement , in the Imprisonment of the King's Person , and his not being suffered to come to *London* , which he earnestly pressed , to make an absolute Conclusion ; the hot embers of the War being but slightly raked over , broke out again the ensuing year in divers places , while the King was hurried from Post to Pillar at the Armies pleasure. Wherefore we will also continue the recital of what hapned this second Civil War , so called , to which several Petitions of City and Country were as the Harbingers.

After

After the Surrender at *Newark*, the Scots <sup>Anno</sup> with the King retreated to *Newcastle*, whi- <sup>Domini</sup> ther the Parliament sent to demand the 1647- King from them, which the Scots refused, till after a convenient round summe of Money, they sold him unto them, and departed home. The Commissioners deputed to receive him of them, conveyed him to *Holmby*, and shortly after the Parliament and Army dissented; the Major part of the Parliament being *Presbyters*, who after the War ended were resolved to Disband part of the Army, and to send the other part for the reliefe of *Ireland*. This the Army would in no wise endure to hear, but their principall Officers having higher things in their Heads, drew up Proposals, and after that an Impeachment against the Eleven Members, (who forbore sitting by leave of the House) and removed the King without their knowledge to *Newmarket*, removing him with their Change of Quarters: After this purging of the House, the Army and Parliament agree, and several Votes passed prejudicial to the Liberty of the City, and prohibiting all subscriptions to Petitions (which were frequent and full from most of the Counties adjacent for a Treaty with the King :) which the *Londoners* not brooking, they came down in a Tumultuous manner, and forced the Houses to Vote a personal Treaty with the King at *London*, and the *Militia* to be settled in such hands as the City should chuse. Hereupon the Army march-

The Army march  
eth tri-  
umphant-  
ly through  
the City,  
August the  
6th.

eth up to *London*, and in the way the two Speakers with some of the Members of the Independent Faction met them at *Hounslow Heath*. During this rupture the Parliament continued at *Westminster*, having chosen two new Speakers, and the City was putting themselves in a posture of defence; but being divided among themselves, and the Army hast'ning towards them; after some Tumults and Disorderly Listing of Men under Sir *William Waller*, *Massey* and *Paynts*, according to those Votes before mentioned, all came to nothing, and the City Capitulated with the Generall, and disowned the late Actings, and rendred their Forts and Lines, and the *Tower of London*, and so the Army marched Triumphantly through the City, *August* the 6th. and presently the Members being resettled, Vote the Fortifications round the City to be levelled, and the General to be Constable of *England*, who thereupon Deputed *Colonel Titchburne* to the Lieutenant of the *Tower*.

Now all things were carried as the Army pleased, whose Head-quarter was at *Kingston*, and the King at *Hampton Court* with his Children, with a shew of Regality, access being given to all persons, which made men have a good opinion of the intentions of the Souldiery. Hither at the instance of the *Scottish Commissioners*, new Proposals were ordering to be sent to the King, when by a juggle of some of the Grandees of the Army

Army; the King being informed of some Design against his Person, fled away to *Ca-* The King  
*risbrooke* in the *Iste of Wight*, having de- flies from  
signed *Jersey* for his retreat, but was disap- *Hampton*  
pointed of Shipping. This escape put a Court No-  
new face upon things, for the Parliament vember  
began to be it self in their Allegiance and the 6th  
Duty to the King, who had upon his Arrival  
in the *Iste of Wight* sent a message to the  
Parliament, offering all which in Honor and  
Conscience could be expected from him,  
which produced another overture from the  
Houses that ended in Votes of no more Ad-  
dress to the King. Whereupon one Cap. *Bur-*  
*leigh*, out of forward zeal to the Kings ser-  
vice, bearing a Drum in the *Iste of Wight*,  
to rescue the King from *Hammond*, was  
seized on, and afterwards Condemned by  
*Serjeant Wilde* for raising War against the  
King, and one Major *Rolfe* against whom  
pregnant proof was made of his intention to  
Assassinate the King by Pistol, was the same  
time, and by the same person acquitted.

But the Votes found more Enemies then  
*Burleigh*; the whole Kingdome was offen-  
ded at the Audaciousnesse and unreasona-  
bleness of them, so that Designes were eve-  
ry where on foot to bring the settlement  
about without the Parliament; a great ma-  
ny of whom were much engaged in the bu-  
sinesse, for in the beginning of the year  
1648. the King, setting aside the Imprison-  
ment of his Person was in as hopeful a con-  
dition as ever since the beginning of the  
Troubles.

Troubles. Every man being awakned with the apprehensions of the Armies Eccentrick attempts, obtruding their imaginations and agreements upon the Parliament, besides a strange *interregnum*, which none knew how long it might continue, if not degenerate into a worse thing. But the main hinge upon which the great Design moved was the Scots who having taken severall offences at the Parliament concerning the King, were forming an Army under a new Generall; the Marquis *Hambleton*, to march into *England*. Neither was *London* any longer to be a looker on, but the Scene was laid at home, where the Citizens were generally disgusted with their new Masters the Army, and the King and his Cause had a better and kinder interpretation then formerly. *Aprill* the 9th. the Prentiges rose and overpowred a Trained Band upon the Guard, and made streight onward to *Whitehall*, but were repulsed by the Guard of Horse at the *Mewes*: returning they seized upon *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, took a Drake from *Warner* the Lord Maior who was very active against them, and fortified *Leaden-Hall*, crying out *For God and King Charles*; But *Fairfax* entring the City with three Regiments through *Aldersgate* soon dispersed this disorderly multitude, and took many of them Prisoners: this was as the earnest blow to what followed.

*London*  
*Tumult,*  
*Aprill the*  
*9th*

In *VVales* Major General *Laugborne*, Col. *Poyer* and *Powell*, formerly for the Parliament

ment, declared for the King, and got together a great force of Welshmen : in North-wales was Col. Sir *John Owen*, and Sir *Nicholas Kemish* had surprized *Chepstow* Castle. To obviate this prosperous Course, Colonel *Horton* is sent by the Parliament and General to reduce those parts, or at least to observe their motion till *Cromwell* should come with additional forces to master them ; *Langborne* supposing that, resolved to Fight *Horton* before they should joyn at *St. Fagon* : they met, the *Welsh* to the number of 8000. but *Horton* not much above 3000. after a short dispute where no great resistance was made, but onely at the Hedges of a Meadow, where was placed an Ambuscado, the *Welsh* fled, leaving a compleat Victory to the Parliament, together with 3000. Prisoners, and 1500. Officers, being all indeed that durst stand to be taken. *Langborne* and *Powell* escaped to *Pembroke*, where *Poyer* was Governour, whither *Horton* follows them, and layes Siege to the Town, and upon *Cromwells* Arrival stormed it, but was beaten off ; the besieged suffering many of them to get over the walls, and when the scaling Ladders, and Ditches were full of them, they above crying the Town was their own, the great shot from the Flankers fell among the thickest of them and did a very great Execution. It was therefore resolved to sterve them (*Sir George Ascue* with a Squadron of Ships lying before the Town to block it up every way) but the news of *Hamiltons*

*St. Fagon's*  
Fight  
May the  
14.

*Pembroke.*

*Miltons* advance into England inclined *Cromwell* to give Conditions, which was that *Laugborne*, *Poyer* and *Powell* should render themselves at discretion, and the rest depart the Kingdome; for a time the Soldiers and Townsmen to be at Liberty: and so that strong place was delivered; and near the same time Sir *John Owen* was defeated by Major General *Mitton*, and taken Prisoner, and Sir *Nicholas Kemish* slain in the storming and retaking of *Chepstow* castle, so that all was quieted again in those parts. A little before this, in *Aprill*, the Duke of *Tork* escaped from *St. James's*, by the help of Colonel *Banfield*, and landed in *Holland*.

Several Petitions were now on foot again, but the *Kentish* men resolved not to ask, but compell, having risen in a very great body well armed, over whom after the Duke of *Richmond* had refused the Command, they made the Lord *Goring* Generall! against these General *Fairfax* himself marched, and at *Maidstone* engaged a party of them, who had taken that post to keep him from advancing. Here happ'ned a hot encounter in the disputing the Bridge, which was gallantly made good by the *Kentish*, though most of that party consisted of *London Dyers* and *Butchers*; insomuch that the Generall being then diseased of the Gout, was forced to alight out of his Coach and bring on his men himself, and at last the place was won by Inches; which if it had been seconded and relieved from *Rocheſter*, where the

Maidſton  
Fighting  
June the  
2d.



the main body of the Army lay, might have put a stop to the Parliaments prosperous successes. But upon the tidings of this Engagement, those Forces at *Rochester* marched away to *Black-Heath*, leaving their Valiant Champions at *Maidstone* in the lurch, who were most of them killed and taken Prisoners. After a little stay at *Greenwich*, the remains of that *Kentish* insurrection, with some other stout persons, Boated and Ferryed themselves over into *Essex*, and Rendezvouzed at *Mile End Green*, and so marched into *Bow*; where another party from the Parliament attempted them but durst not Engage. Here they joyned with *Sir Charles Lucas* and some Gentlemen of *Essex*, the chief of whom was Colonel *Farre*, who had gathered together near 2000. men, and Marched away together to *Colchester*; where *G. Fairfax* having crossed the *Thames* at *Gravesend*, leaving *Rich* and *Hewson* to suppress the residue of that insurrection, surrounded them in that place with a potent Army.

The Fleet also at this time Revolted from the Parliament under the conduct of *Sir William Batten*: and his Highness the Prince of *Wales*, with many Lords and Gentlemen Embarked themselves aboard the said Ships, and with Twenty good men of War came into *Tarmouth* road with an intent to relieve *Colchester*; but hearing of Colonel *Scroops* advance thitherward, it was judged best not to venture the reputa-

The Fleet  
Revolts.

tion of his first Armes with so mean a strength; so they set sayle for the Downes, where it was resolved to put 500. Shoulders ashore, and relieve Deal Castle then besieged, which was done with resolution enough, but they being too weak were beaten back on board again, many of them being slain and taken Prisoners. So the Fleet with the Prince having summoned *Warwick* to render the Ships under him, to him as the Kings Generall, and offered him Fight (which the Earl durst not accept till the comming about of other Ships from Portsmouth under Sir George Ayscue) sailed for Holland and came to an Anchor in Goroo, whither *Warwick* pursued them, and lay for some time before that and Helvoet Sluce.

During the siege at Colchester, the Earl of Holland, Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Francis Villiers, and the Earl of Peterburgh with Colonel Dolbeire and other Gentlemen to the number of 800 men, rose at Kingston upon Thames, where presently after they were Routed by Sir Michael Livesey; my Lord Francis bringing up the Rear was unfortunately slain by a private Hand upon refusal of Quarter, and then the whole party fled towards Bedfordshire, where at St. Needs Colonel Scroope fell in upon them, killed Dolbeire and some few more, took the Earl of Holland, the rest escaped, some beyond Sea and some to Colchester; Never was place better maintained in all the War then

then this; Here was Fortitude *Active* and *Passive* in continual Sallies and Combats, with Enemies without and Hunger within, with a Noble obstinacy against the thoughts of any surrender as long as Dogs and *Colchester* Horseflesh were to be had; but when that yielded, *August the* was spent, and Duke *Hamilton* Defeated, as we shall see presently, a resolution was taken of breaking through the Enemies, trenches, or fairly to dye in the attempt. But some whispering being made as if the Commanders would shift well enough and leave them in the lurch to the brunt of the business, when as the case then stood, they were offered reasonable Terms, that Design failed, and the Hunger-starved Cavaliers were Forced to accept of Conditions (after they had endured 3 moneths Siege) which were that the Common Souldiers should depart with Life, the Officers to be prisoners at discretion. After which Articles Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Lisle* two as Gallant men as *England* afforded were shot to death there, and my Lord *Goring*, *Capell* and *Louberough* with Eleven Knights, Twelve Colonels, &c. were committed to several prisons, and so the General, having progressed through all the Eastern Counties, came at last to *St. Albans* where he made his Head Quarter.

Look we back now to the *Scotch* Army under *Hamilton*, with whom upon his Entrance into *England* Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, Sir *Philip Musgrave*, &c. joyned them.

Preston  
Fight,  
August 17.

selves with Four or Five Thousand English. Major General Lambert was sent before from *Cromwell* (to whom that expedition was deputed) to retard their March, and near *Appleby* had a skirmish where the English were beaten with some losse into the Town. The Scots marching forward, *Cromwell* and Lambert joyne making in all not above 11000 men, and at a Moor near *Preston* the Armies met, the Fight beginning by a forlorn under Major *Swifson*, which charging furiously the Van of the Scotch Army presently Routed it; for two hours the Fight continued very hot, till at last the Scots giving ground the English pursued their fortune, and put the whole Army to a Rour, which several wayes betook themselves to Flight; one party of Foot being in the rear at a place called *Red Banke* made a notable resistance, putting the English Horse to a Halt and killing divers of them, among the rest Colonel *Thorpe*: it consisted of a stand of Pikes in a Narrow lane, the Hedges being lined on both sides with Musquetiers, but upon the coming of Colonel *Pride's* Regiment of Foot they betook themselves again to the run, to overtake their fellows before them. Here you might have heard them cry Mercy, Mercy for many miles together beating the Air with the noyse of it, and as fast as any Horse or Footmen overtook them, throwing down their Arms and upon their Knees begging for Life: they also made another stand at *VVarrington Bridge*, but the

the Horse trod down the Foot. The slaughter that was done in the Field fell most upon the English under *Langdale*: *Hamilton* fled further into *England* with a body of Horse and was taken afterwards at *Utt-oxeter* in *Staffordshire* by the Lord *Grey of Groby*: Major General *Middleton* was taken with another party of Four Hundred Horse, onely *Monro* escaped to *Barnwick*, whom Lieutenant General *Cromwell* pursued, and after the delivery of *Barnwick* and *Carlisle*, marched into *Scotland* to the assistance of the *Kirk*, where he was caressed and highly treated by several Lords of that Party, who were not ashamed to call him their deliverer. *Pomfret* and *Scarborough*, and *Tramouth* were for a while in the possession of the Royalists, through revolt and surprize; but *Cromwell* at his return reduced them all save *Pomfret* which was the onely relique of the War, and acknowledged the Kings Sovereignty even after the Death of the late King of blessed Memory. For the honour of which place I shall recite here a remarkable passage, Colonel *Rainsborough* after his putting on shore by the revolted Fleet, where he was by order of Parliament Vice Admirall, was commanded down to the North to supervise the siege of this Town; some of the Garrison having notice thereof, sallied out and came early in the morning to his Quarters, which were then Ten miles distant from the siege, and pretending to have Letters to him

Colonel  
Rain-  
borough  
killed,

from

from the Commander in Chief before *Pomfret*, were admitted into the Inn, being about half a score of them, whereupon they presently placed Guards about the House, & three of them went up to his Chamber and bad him make himself ready and come down and go along with them, which he refusing to doe, they presently shot him and took Horse and away they went without any further pursuit, and got safe into *Pomfret*.

For a Catastrophe of the Unfortunate Raigh of this blessed Prince, now Providence had despoyled him of all outward Glory, Debarr'd him his Relations, Confined him a close Prisoner, after a Treaty in the *Isle of Wight*, wherein he condescended to the substance of all, his Subjects could demand of him; behold him hurried from a disconsolate Prison by the rude hands of Barbarous men, like a stranger through the Heart of his Kingdome to his Castle of *Windsor*, where with contumely and despite they entertained his sad thoughts, and in conclusion brought him to his Mannor at *St. James's*, and from thence to a Pretended High Court of Justice, where they Audaciously agree to Murther him; and on *Tuesday* the 30th. of *January* 1648. in the 24th. year of his Raigh, in the 49th. year of his Age, commit an unparallel'd regicide upon his Sacred Person before his own Gates at *Whitehall*, to the Wonder and Amazement of the whole Chrihian World. Here I could lay the quill down, and attend the sword

The King  
Murthe-  
red, *Janu-*  
*ary* 30.  
1648.

sword no further; such precious blood as this makes all the rest of no value or account, but I must doe the Sword Justice, and follow it till turns it's edge upon those men of blood that delighted in War; and so I proceed with the course of the History as the War continued during the *Anarchy*.

After the Army and a remnant of the Parliament had thus made away the King, they declare against Kingly Government, and make away the Crown-lands; bring three Lords *Hamilton*, *Holland*, and that thrice Noble Lord *Capell* to the block, and assume to themselves an absolute power and Authority of doing what they please; Nor were they idle as to their Affairs abroad, but were framing a War both against *Ireland* and *Scotland*; There were some few rubs to the *Irish* businesse, the Agitators *Levellers* whom *Cromwell* had first set up to do his business, had got such a knack of Proposalmaking and interfering with the civil Government, that they grew as dangerous to *Cromwell's* designs now, as they were favourable and advantageous before, and *Cromwell's* businesse was neer done, and no such occasion for them now; such pacts as these had debauched most part of the Army, who now went by the name of *Levellers*. They had appointed a rendezous of several Regiments, but Colonel *Stroops*, quartering at *Salisbury* declared first; the chief thing wherein, was their refusal to go for *Ireland* without conditions of former agreements

were performed, of this party was *J. Lilburne*, a stirring bold fellow, with other Citizens of that Gang. The General having notice of this defection of the Army drew out some of the untaintedst Regiments to prevent any further spreading of it. This Regiment of *Scroops* was on their way to joine with 3 Regiments more, when *Cromwell* (by their Scouts intelligence) was very near at hand. Hereupon *Cromwell* makes an overture of treating with them to forbear shedding of blood, and to hear and give satisfaction to their demands; this cessation to continue for a day and a night, neither party to come nearer to one another then they were, being Ten miles distance. So the Levellers thinking themselves secure having placed a small Guard, put their Horses into the adjacent Meadows to Grasse, when in comes Commissary *Reynolds* with his Regiment of Horse and surprizeth them, taking most of them prisoners, of whom Four Ringleaders, *Tompson* being the chief, were shot to death in *Burford* Churchyard.

This leads us to the *Irish* story, which we will put altogether in this place. The Rebels there during the cessation, had given the Scots in *Ulster* a deadly blow, and had received a great discomfiture at *Slego*: in recompence Colonel *Jones* had received a Defeat from my Lord *Prescon*; and soon after his taking possession of *Dublin*, which the Marquess of *Ormond* had delivered to the Parliament, that overthorow was well requited Aug. the 7th. for he met with *Prescon* againe and

*Trim*  
Fight in  
*Ireland*,  
August the  
8th. 1647.



and utterly routed him, killed almost 6000. Men, took most of the *Irish* Gentry, 7000. Armes, and Four pieces of Cannon; and my Lord *Inchiqueen* encountered in a fair Field with the Lord *Taafe*, who had an *Irish* Army distinct from the Church Army, and gave him almost as great a Defeat, killing near 4000: so that the Parliaments interest was very predominant; but *Inchiqueen* having received some affront from the Parliament concerning his Command, and being highly offended at the late Transactions in England, wheeled off to the Royal Interest, makes an agreement with the Kings Lieutenant the Marquesse of *Ormond*, and another with *Taafe* and *Preston*, so that all *Ireland* but *London Derry* in *Ulyster* whether the Parliament had sent Colonel *Monk* with 1800 men, and *Dublin* and *Tredagh* in *Jones* hands, was clearly for the King, which places were besieged, *Tredagh* yielded, the other two streightned. The Lieutenant General lying himself before *Dublin* with 20000 men, having designed to erect a Fort at *Baginbato* to keep the besieged from getting of grasse and other Forrages, they made a fierce sally out of the Town, and finding the Fortifications slight threw them down, & fell in upon those *Irish* that were set there to secure the finishing of it, who flying away in a great Fright and Disorder, *Jones's* men pursued them to the Avenues of the Camp, where finding the Army secure, they gave a brisk charge, and with fresh supplies reinforcing

The Duke of  
*Ormond*  
beaten  
from the  
siege of  
*Dublin*.

forcing their successe, the whole Army fell a running, only Colonel *Vogans* Regiment of *English* made good their ground till they made conditions, but were most of them cut off. The Lord Lieutenant himself having received the Alarm did what he could to stay their Flight, but received a shot on his Armes in the charge he made with some Gentlemen that stood with him, and at last was forced to retire to recover the rest of his Forces that were gone before; Sir *William Vaughan* was killed, Col. *Richard Butler* taken, the Camp abandoned and most of my Lord of *Inchiqueens* Foot seeing the day lost changed sides. This was done so suddenly that my Lord *Dillon* who lay on the other side the River *Lilly* know nothing of it till all was over; and the *Irish* ran away so swift upon the news, that there was no possibility of rallying of them, so the Lieutenant Generall went to *Kilkenny*. This was a desperate blow, and was presently seconded with another important successe on the same side; *Oncle* having entered into Treaty with *G. Monk* and raised the siege managed by my Lord of *Ards* and Colonel *Trevor* of *London Derry*, and freed Sir *Charles Coote*; so that all things went to wrack in *Ulster*, but it proved a future scourge to him and his followers. But to make the Kings condition there yet worse, the Plague brought into *Galloway* by a ship from *Spain* so rained all over the Province of *Connaught*, that my Lord *Clanric*

card could not for many moneths draw his Army together, neither to act alone or to joine with any other for fear of infecting them; and yet a worse plague landed presently at *Dublin* that swept away Men and Towns together, for *Cromwell* with a very potent Army was now at *Dublin*. Whereupon a strong Garrison of 2500 Foot & 300 Horse, resolved men under the charge of *Sir Arthur Aston*, was put into *Drogheda*, whither *Cromwell* having refreshed his Army a while at *Dublin* came to besiege it. The Town was stormed resolutely thrice, and as well defended; *Sir Arthur Aston* being so confident that he advised the Lord Lieutenant not to precipitate any thing, for he should hold them play a while; but in the third assault Colonel *Wall* being unfortunately killed, his dismaid Souldiers listened to the offer of quarter before they had need of it, and admitted them upon those terms; *Cromwell* having notice that the Flower of the *Irish* Army was in his hands, gave order to put all in Armies to the Sword, where were killed *Sir Arthur Aston*, *Sir Edmund Varney*, Colonel *Vvarren*, Col. *Fleming*, Colonel *Dun*, *Finglasse*, *Tempest*, &c. with 3000 Souldiers the best in that Kingdome.

*Tredah*  
stormed  
and taken

*Cromwell* comes next before *Wexford*, which having refused to accept of a Garrison now the Enemy was under their walls was contented to admit of 500 Men under the command of *Sir Edmund Butler*, and

*Wexford*  
taken.

Rosse  
taken.

the Lord Lieutenant came also in sight of the Town, before whose face *Stafford* the Governour of the Castle basely betrayed it to *Cromwell*, together with the Town, who there treacherously murdered 2000 more. *Rosse* was the next place whither a Garrison being sent under the command of *Luke Taaf*, with order (the Town not being tenable) to render upon Conditions, which accordingly a breach being made, they did, and marched away with their Armes. *Cromwells* next attempt was upon *Duncanen*, but *VVogan* and the English Cavaliers gave him a foyle, from whence he retreated to *Rosse* where he made a floating bridge, that so having a passage to the other side he might compell *Ormond* either to divide his Army to observe his motions, or otherwise to get a passage into *Munster*, where he held intelligence with several places that would then Revolt; and accordingly for all my Lord *Taaff* was sent thither before hand to secure them, yet *Toughball*, *Corke* and all the English Towns of *Munster* openly Revolted; and many of my Lord *Inchiquens* men allured by Money and Commands in *Cromwells* Army, ran over to the enemy; and his Excellency the L. Lieutenant having lost the opportunity of Fighting *Cromwell* by his dislodging from *Duncanen*, by night, when the *Irish* were chearful and earnest to engage, was never after in a condition fit to venture a battel. *Cromwell* therefore passes over his Bridge and so into the

the County of *Kilkenny* facing his Enemy and moving up and down after him, while his Lieutenant *Jones* with parties took in the Castles, and *Carick* was wretchedly betrayed to him by *Martin* that commanded there; where *Cromwell* passes his Army into *Munster* and takes severall Castles by the appearance onely of his Horse, onely at *Kilteran* he received a repulse, but *Ballisannon* was sold to him; *Kilkenny* was taken next, after a stout defence made, the Townsmen complying contrary to the Souldiers knowledge who were driven into the Castle and there conditioned. The next enterprize *Cromwell* went in hand with was to take *Clonmell*, kept by Major General *Hugh Neale*, who behaved himself so well, that the Enemy having lost 2500 Men before it had gone away without it, had it not been the Garrison wanted Powder, so that they got over the River to *Waterford*, in the night leaving the Townsmen to make conditions for themselves, which the Enemy not knowing the Souldiers were gone, readily granted; Soon after Colonel *Roche* received a brush from my Lord *Brogill* in the County of *Cork*, where the Bishop of *Clogher* being taken was hanged.

*Cromwell* being recalled into *England* to the Conquest of a new Kingdome, left *Ireton* Commander in Chief, who for all the plague raged in his quarters; in a short time reduced *Galloway*, *Waterford*, *Limrick*, and defeated the *Irish* in several places, so that

within a years time that kingdome was wholly subdued, and then Ireton died of the Plague at *Limrick*.

Montrosse  
defeated  
and taken

His Majesty *Charles* the Second was most part of this time in *France*, and from thence sailed to *Jersey*, whither Commissioners came from *Scotland* inviting him to a Treaty in *Holland*, which Treaty afterwards took effect at *Breda*, *March* 16. and the same time *Montrosse* having collected a small force, lands in *Orkney* Islands, where arriving with some of the Islanders and some few *Irish* under *Sir James Montgomery*, *Aprill* the 18th. 1650. he advanced to *Corbisdal*, where a small party under *Straughan* and *Kerr*, being the Van of *Lesleys* Army, which consisted of 1000 men (such a dread they had of the *Marquess*) fell upon *Sir John Urry*, and soon routed the whole Army, consisting of 1200 men, where most of the persons of quality were taken prisoners; *Montrosse* after three dayes wandring up and down the Hills, being driven to it by Famine to eat his Gloves, was discovered by a Country fellow and taken, which overjoyed the Committee of Estates; by whose sentence he was afterwards Hanged on a Gallows, Thirty foot high, with his Remonstrances and Declarations about his Neck, and his Quarters set up in four principal places of *Scotland*, to the Reproach and Infamy of the *Scotch* Nation. For absolutely he was the most Noble, Valiant and accomplished person of any subject born there these many hundred years. Upon

Upon conclusion of the Treaty between his Majesty and the Scots at Breda; the beginning of June the King took shipping at Scheveling in Holland, and Landed at the Spey in the North of Scotland, having narrowly mist some of the Parliament Frigots that lay in wait for him; upon his Arrivall the English Army was moving Northward, the Parliament having before expostulated with the Scots concerning their admitting the King; and therefore to be on the preventing hand, had Commissionated Cromwell (the Lord Fairfax upon some scruple of Fighting with his brethren laid his down) to be Generall in this Expedition; on the 20 of June he came to the borders, and sent a Declaration of the Parliament to Edinburgh who were startled at such a sudden invasion, and expostulated it to no purpose in divers Papers with Sir Arthur Haslerigg, but the worst was they had no Army in readinesse. Cromwell advanceth to Muscleborough where a party under Straughan, and Major Generall Montgomery charge part of the Army in their quarters resolutely, but after a short bout they were compelled to retreat; Cromwell takes Colington House, and presents himsele in battel within a mile of the Scotch Army. In the mean time Colonel Eusebius Andrewes was trapand by some of the Parliament Decoyes for holding intelligence with the King, in which Sir John Gell was also concerned, and for which the Noble Colonel lost his Head by

Ann. Dom:  
1650.

Cromwell  
marches  
into Scot-  
land.

Sentence of the High Court of Justice; and Sir John was kept prisoner a long time in the Tower.

Dunbar  
Fight  
September  
the 3d.  
1650.

After the English Army had moved up and down neerer the Scotch Army, and no likely-hood of engaging, and provision growing scant, and Diseases being rife among them, 'twas resolved to march back to England; upon their departure the Scots followed them with an Army of 30000 men, and at Dunbar overtook and hem'd in the English, who being forced to Fight or perish in the Sea, which surrounded them on the other side, charged this great Army with so much gallantry and courage, where Colonel Monck and Lambert performed the parts of Excellent Commanders, that in a short space they totally routed it, killed 4000, took 10000 prisoners, wounded many persons of Note, got all their baggage, 200 Colours, 15300 Armes, Thirty-pieces of Ordinance. The Ensignes were hung up with those of Duke Hamiltons in Westminster-Hall. After this Victory Cromwell returned to Edenburgh, and presently laid siege to Edenburgh Castle. This Defeat was not at all displeasing to the Royallists, for this Army was Consecrated by the Kirk, and went by that Surname; for if the Covenanters had prevailed there, there had been no room for them, nor, without hard conditions, for his Majesty himself; about this time died the Princess Elizabeth, Second Sister to the King.



The *Scotch* Affairs were now in a perplexed divided condition, the *Kirk* refusing to admit any *Cavaliers* to Counsel or Arms, whereupon the King withdrew into *Atholl* and the *Higblands*, where severall great Lords with a considerable force, and *Middlton* appeared for him, at last the *Kirk*, *Cromwell* getting ground every day upon them, were willing to comply, onely *Kerre* and *Straughan* held out in the West and South who were more rigid then the rest, to these were joyned the Lord *VVarreston* and Sir *John Chiesly*, these were equally opposite to the King and *Cromwell*, but *Straughan* under hand complied with the *English*, which *Kerre* perceiving, as participating of the same Councils, secured him and had him away prisoner: and he himself afterwards making a *Camisado* upon *Lambert*, who was sent against him, after the *English* had taken the *Alarum*, was overpowred and himself also taken prisoner and secured. About this time the end of *September*, the Prince of *Orange* died, the best Friend the King had in all his Distresses.

*Edenburgh* Castle had been besieged a long while, and several *Granado's* play'd against it, but to no purpose; however the Governour *Dundasse* basely delivered it up on Conditions the Eve of *Christmas*, and several other places that were Garrison'd by the *Scots* followed the same fortune. The First of *January* the King was Crowned at *Scoone* with the usual solemnities, and the

Parliament at *St Johnstons* busie in establishing the Model of the Army ; but in the *Interim* the *English* were not idle, but Colonel *VVhaley* took in *Hume* Castle by surrender, and Colonel *Monk*, *Timplallon* Castle ; near the same time *Sir Henry Hide*, and Capt. *Brown Busbell* were both beheaded. A little after *Blacknesse* Castle was taken by the said Col. *Monk* upon conditions.

Ann. Dom.  
1651.

Both Armies now being in a good Condition, the *English* recruited, and the *Scots* augmented with 8000 *Highlanders* which *Middleton* brought with him, lay Encamped within a mile of each other ; the *Scots* in *Torwood*, and the *English* in *Litbgow* ; the *Scots* kept themselves in their Trenches, and would by no means be drawn out till their full number of *Levyes* were come in ; Their designe was also then to send a flying Army into *England* under *Massey*, a project of which was laid in *London*, and forthwith *Mr. Love* and one *Gibbons* were beheaded at *Tower-Hill* by like sentence of the High Court of Justice ; but *Lambert* passing over into *Fife*, which we shall speak of by and by, prevented any such design by *Massey*. While the Armies lay thus encamped, *Cromwell* orders *Calendar House* belonging to *Duke Hamilton* to be stormed in view of the Enemy, thinking to provoke them that way ; but they not moving, contrary to the Governours expectation who refused Terms, the House was entred, and all put to the sword besides the Governour. Now all

all means having been used to bring the Scots to a fight upon equal terms, and yet nothing succeeded; it was resolv'd upon another way; for *Cromwell* having caused some shallops to be made at *London* fit for his business to be brought to *Leith*, there being no possibility of gaining the Bridge at *Stirling*, he sent over Colonel *Overtan* with 1600 Foot, and 200 Horse cross the *Frith*, who landed with some small opposition at *Queens Ferry*, and there presently cast up a Fort and Entrenched themselves; but before they had finished, were Alarum'd by the Scots; As soon as the Boats returned, Major General *Lambert* was sent over with Four Regiments more of Horse and Foot alike, before whose coming Sir *John Browne* had been sent to drive the English out of *Fife*, whomet with *Lambert* upon a fair Field, and joyned battle with him; The Scots fought manfully and acquitted themselves like men, but the English knowing the case they were in, maintained their order, and after many charges and recharges carryed away a compleat Victory, taking *Browne* himself Prisoner, Colonel *Buchanan* and 1500 Common Souldiers, and above 2000 slain in the Battel. Presently upon this, *Brunt* and *Basse Island*, strong places and of importance on the *Frith*, having much annoyed the English with great shot as they passed over, was surrendred, and soon after the Castle of *Inchigarvy*.

The Scots defeated in *Fife* by *Lambert*.

*Brunt* Island surrendred.

*Cromwell* had now wasted the most part of

Worcesters  
expediti-  
on.

of his Army over, resolving to attaque St. *Johnstones* and marched thither, which after one dayes siege he took in, and Colonel *Monk* being sent to *Sterling*, that also rendered to him; from whence the King being now necessitated to that, which all along had been his choice if he could have had the opportunity, directly marcht for *England*; his Army consisting of near 15000 Men, though some of them dropt in their march out of *Scotland*; they were generally able and resolved, and what was more then all, Loyall to their Prince: those who had no affection for him staying behind, though the same calamity reacht the one, as well as overtook those that went before it.

The King entred into *England* the 6th. of *August*, and as soon as the whole Army was on English ground, was proclaimed King of *England*, and so in all the Market Towns he passed; but *Cromwell* having notice of this march presently reships his Forces out of *Fife*, leaving a competent Army with Colonel *Monk* to carry on the War in *Scotland*; and having ordered *Harrison* to make hast after the King, who by being then southermost might spedilyer attaque and so retard him, and then dispaht *Lambert* to follow him in the Rear, himself making all the hast he could with the remainder of his Army, and so came to *New-Castle*.

Major General *Harrison* having with him about 3000 Horse and Dragoons, according  
to

to his orders, being also augmented with some Militia Regiments, opposed the King at *Warrington* Bridge where happened a smart encounter, but in fine the King Forced his passage, and if he had followed some Council might utterly have Defeated him; but being intent upon his march, he let slip the fairest opportunity was ever presented him in *England* in that expedition; for if he had totally beaten *Harrison*, no question the Country would have risen generally for him, whereas none but the Lord *Howard* of *Estricks* Son came into him with a Troop of Horse.

*Warrington Bridge Fight.*

Having advanced from *Warrington*, he bent his course for *Worcester*, relying as was thought upon Major General *Massey's* interest in those parts, having left a small party to favour the rising and landing of the Earl of *Derby* from the *Isle of man*, who accordingly came; and sundry Gentlemen, Tenants of his Lordship, and other Loyal persons took Armes with him; but in the midst of his design, Colonel *Lilburne* being sent to suppress him, with a greater number, found him at *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, raising the Countrey, where my Lord though surprized and farre inferiour, yet his men being very hearty and no way flincking from engagement, drew out and fought him, and with as much bravery as order continued the Fight, till fresh men of the Enemy overpowering them they were forced to flie; abundance of Noble Gentlemen being ta-

The Earl of *Derby* defeated at *Wigan*, August the 16th.

ken

ken, among whom was the Lord *Widdring-  
ton*, Sir *Thomas Tilseley*, Sir *William Throg-  
morten*, Colonel *Matthew Boynton*, &c. who  
afterwards died of their wounds, Sir *Timothy  
Fetherston Haugh*, Colonel *Leg*, *Robinson*, &c.  
there were slain sixty, but more of the *Par-  
liaments*; near 400 taken Prisoners and  
some Plunder, the Earl esaped first to *Bosc-  
bill*, thence privately to *Worcester*.

The King in his March had summoned  
Colonel *Mackworth* Governour of *Shrews-  
bury*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton* Governour  
of *Chirk Castle* to a surrender, both which  
summons were peremptorily refused; so the  
King came to *Worcester*, where the poor  
*Scots* weary of their long march, had time to  
repose, recruite, and refresh, and victuall  
themselves (having had nothing all their  
march but what they paid for, one be-  
ing hanged but for robbing an Orchard,)  
never such a civil Army of *Scots* in *England*,  
who would pray for a little Drink-Water,  
(as they call'd it) till *Cromwell* with the  
collected force of all *England* was come  
before the Town and had begirt it on every  
side. The first dispute that happened was  
at *Upton Bridge*, which the King had secu-  
red by breaking it down; hither *Lambert*  
was commanded with a party from *Evesham*  
of Horse and Dragoons, where though oppo-  
sition was made by Colonel *Massey*, they  
made their way over with Planks, and posses-  
s themselves of the Church, which *Massey* en-  
deavouring to beat them out, was there  
wounded

*Upton  
Bridge.*

wounded and Forced to retreat to *Worcester*.

The same day Twelve Moneth on which *Cromwell* atchieved that memorable Victory at *Dunbarre*, was the Fatall Revolution in which this great contest, King or Commonwealth, as to the decision of Armes was to be ended; The Fight began about ————— towards *Cromwell's* Post; where great slaughter was done, but the most mischief fell upon the new raised Militia's, whom the *Higblanders* slew in great numbers; the fight continued round the Town: the *Scots* shewed incredible manhood, and fought with as much discipline & bravery as ever men whose Fortunes were so unequal to their courage; they beat the Enemies forlorn and fell in with their main bodies, firing and coming to the Butty end, and retreating in good order again. Neither was the King a spectator onely of this Tragedy; but having viewed from the top of the *Cathedral* Steeple how the Enemies lay, marched out and charged himself in Person twice, performing the part of a very able Souldier, with a superlative Grandour of spirit; and when at last the Fortune of the Rebels prevailed; by *Lesleys* not seconding the Foot with an entire Brigade of Horse which stood ready drawn up in the Town and would not move, not the Foot being broke and disheartned, stand to their Armes after the Enemy had beaten them in. The King with his Hat in his Hand desired them

them to stand to it, and that they would rather kill him in the place, then that he should live to survive and see the miserable fate and calamity of that day. But the poor wretches could do no more then men, and being quite tired out, and the Enemy entring Pell Mell with them into the Town, all was presently given for lost, and a lamentable noise went through the Town, *O save the King, save the Kings*, who seeing how the Case stood, presently fled out of the Town, with some Four score Lords and Gentlemen in his retinue, who were resolved to dye with him. The Enemy having taken the Town and the Fort Royal, the remainder of those unfortunate brave souls betook themselves into a Church which they maintained that night, and then rendred upon quarter for Life, but none were spared at their first Entrance: so that very few of the foot escaped; Three Thousand Horse fled several wayes, but were most of them taken, a Thousand at *Bewdly*, by Colonel *Barton* and the rest in several Countie. There were 3000 killed in the main business, and about 10000 taken, among whom was Duke *Hamilton* who died soon after of his wounds; Earl of *Carnwarth*, Earl of *Kelly*, Lord *Synclare*, Major General *Montgomery*, Major General *Pluscarty*; of the English Sir *John Packington*, and Mr. *Fanshaw* the Kings Secretary, besides divers other Lords in company of the King, which after they parted from him, were taken by the Enemy.



of whom presently; a number of great Officers, 150 Colours, the Kings Standard, his Collar of S S, his Coach and Horses, and other rich Trophees; the Colours were added to the rest in *Westminster-Hall*.

The King as before having left *Worcester*, in company with the Earl of *Cleaveland*, Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Earl of *Lauderdale*, Earl of *Derby*, the Lord *Wilmot*, Lord *Wentworth* and others to the number of 80, made all the hast he could from the pursuing Enemy, who had sent parties out upon all the roades to overtake him; The King made use of one *Charles Gifford* Esquire for the conduct, who by the assistance of *Francis Yates* his servant, both then in the service at *Worcester* under Colonel *Carelos*, and according to the advice of the Earl of *Derby*, who had been secured by some dependants of that Family, brought his Majesty to a place called the *White Ladies* in the Parish of *Tong* in *Shropshire*; whither being come the King stripped himself of his own cloaths, and put on some old Countrey Rags, and rounded his Hair, and took his leave of the Lords (who every one shifted for themselves, and were afterwards taken, except the Duke of *Buckingham* and my Lord *Wilmot*) and departed into the Wood adjoyning; Thursday morning the 4th. of September an hour after the company was departed, and the King in the Wood, some of the Rebels Horse came inquiring for the K. & presently after made all possible speed

speed after the party they had notice to have but just before left the Town; All that day the King continued in the Wood, with a Wood-bill in his hand, and it proving Rainy, *Tates* Wife brought a Blanket to throw over him to keep him from the Wet. At night the King came home to *Richard Pendrills* House, where he went under the name of *Jones* a Woodcutter newly come from work, and after supper in company of the said *Richard*, went to *Madely* to one Mr. *WVolfes*, where finding no admission, the Country being full every where of Souldiers (though the King discovered himself to the said *WVolfes*) after a lodging in the Barn the remainder of that night, & the next day, the King came back to a House called *Boscabell*, where *WVilliam Pendrill* the Eldest Brother of the Five, who were all instrumentall in the Kings Escape was House-keeper. Hither Colonel *Carelos* was come for shelter, and the King met him, whence they both betook themselves to the Wood, and there by the help of a Ladder got up into an Oake, in the branches whereof they continued all that day, and at night came back again to the House, where in a secret place betwixt two walls the King reposed himself that night and all Sunday; late in the evening whereof the King progressed in the company and retinue of the said Brothers & came according to my Lord *Wilmots* Appointment, who was secured there himself to Mr. *Whitegraves* of *Mosely*, where after some short conference

tinuance the project was laid of travelling *Ann.Dom.*  
 into the West, where his Majesty personated 1651.  
 a Serving-man to the Lady Lane, before  
 whom he rid, while his Majesty was delivered  
 into safe hands, who procured him a passage  
 at Bright Hempsted in *Sussex* into *France*;  
 where he safely Arrived, and at his coming  
 to *Paris* was Welcomed and Congratulated  
 by all the *French* Court, but especially by  
 the Duke of *Orleans* his Uncle; this was  
 done about the end of *October*, two moneths  
 after *Worcester* Fight; In all Histories there  
 was never any such a miraculous Escape,  
 and therefore deserves a chief place in the  
 monuments of Time.

The same moneth of *October* *James Earle*  
 of *Derby*, who had ventured so Loyally and  
 Bravely for the King being unhappily taken,  
 was by a sentence of a Court Martiall, at  
*Chester* Condemned to lose his Head, which  
 to the great grief and regret of the Inhabi-  
 tants was executed accordingly at *Bolton*;  
*Massey* was likewise brought to the *Tower*,  
 from whence he made a second escape, and  
 the *Scotch* Lords were sent prisoners to  
*Windsor*, where they continued til the Re-  
 storation.

*General Monk* being left behind in *Scot-*  
*land* as Commander in chief, when *Crom-*  
*well* marched after the King in *England*,  
 (having taken *Sterling* as before, where  
 were found 5000 Arms, Forty pieces of Or-  
 dinance, all the Records of *Scotland* and  
 many other precious spoiles) having intel-  
 I ligence

ligence that a great number of the Lords in Scotland were met in consultation at Ellol in the County of Perth, with several other prime Gentlemen, and some of the Ministry, to the number of three hundred; their design being to raise the siege before Dundee, came suddenly upon them, and took them all prisoners, which quickly put a period to the War there.

Dundee  
taken.

For Dundee having been summoned by the Generall, and by them, relying upon their strength within, and reliefe from abroad, rejected, was soon after desperately stormed, and in spite of all opposition entred; where all that were found in Arms in heat of blood were slaine, and the plunder of the place, which was very rich being a Sea-Town, given to the Souldery; And forthwith all the other places yielded also, so that nothing remained but some small cleuds in the Highlands undispeled.

Stilly Island in October was rendred by Sir John Greenville then Governour to Generall Blake, after a hot skirmish, the Parliamentarians first landing upon Tresco, one of the small Isles, where Colonel Wogan did the King very good service; the Conditions were very Honourable, as the place was important, and for which the Dutch offered very largely that the delivery of it to them was not liked by the King; after that Jersey Island was attempted, and the Red-coats landed in spite of the Horse, and great Guns planted against them

them, and plying their Mortar pieces against *Elizabeth Castle*, Major Generall *Heynes* who afterwards fell bravely by himself in *Hispaniola*, carrying on the siege roundly, Sir *George Carteret* the Governour seeing the terrible effects of their Granados which they shot at a miles distance, dismissed his Souldiers, wherof Thirty were killed by one shot, and the Castle Chappel broken down with one and the same violent blow, came to agreement and delivered full possession of the Island to the said Colonel *Heynes*. At that time likewise the *Ile of Man* was wholly subdued to the Parliament by Lieutenant Colonel *Dackinfield*, the Countesse of *Derby* accepting of Articles for her rightfull Dominions, 26th. of *October*; Not long after *Cornet Castle*, where Colonel *Burges* commanded in place of Sir *Baldwin Wake* (who was unfortunately drowned) though he had, upon a storm a while before made by the *Gernesey* Garrison, who upon a mis-information of the paucity and weaknesse of his men, slain and drowned near Two Hundred of them, was at last necessitated to surrender, which he did having the summe of 1500 *l.* paid him in lieu of it.

Sir *George Ayscue* being sent likewise to the English Plantations in the West Indies, after two or three petty Acts of Hostility at the Barbadoes where the Lord *Willoughby of Parham* was Governour for the King; by an accord made betwixt the two said

Ann.Dom.

1652.

The  
Dutch  
War.

Commanders, had the *Barbadoes* delivered to him, where having settled his Masters Authority, and taken Eighteen sail of *Dutch* Ships, trading thither contrary to an Act of the then Parliament at *Westminster*, prohibiting their trading there, returned Home. And now the Parliament were possesst of all and more, then all the old English Dominions; but lacking the Heart and Soul, the affections of the people, they had nothing but a meer skeleton, a great but inglorious Jurisdiction. Wherefore to find reputation and wealth abroad, which might conciliate by degrees esteem and reverence at home; they resolve to quarrel with the *Dutch*, their sister Commonwealth, (who began to take upon them precedency) as well that they might shew their formidable-nesse and power to Princes and Potentates round them, who stood wondering at their actions, as also to be revenged of the *Hollander* for some affronts they had received by the course usage of their Ambassadours; *Dorislau* being slain at the *Hague*, and *St. John's* endangered also at the same place.

On the 19th. of *May* 1652, was the first open Act of Hostility, when *Vantrump* with 40 sail of men of War came into *Dover* road, and being examined what he did there, sent word he was put in there by contrary weather, and was come to an Anchor: next morning he weighed Anchor, before General *Blake* and rear Admiral *Bourne* were united

united and stood into the Fleet, where a Navall Fight began (he refusing to lore his sails in acknowledgment of the *English* being Sovereign of those Seas) in this encounter he lost two ships, and some Two hundred men, and next morning stood over for the coast of *Flanders*: this made an absolute breach and rupture betwixt the two Commonwealths. The next bout was betwixt *De-Ruyter* a *Dutch* Vice Admiral, and Sir *George Ayscue* then newly returned from the *Barbadoes* in *July*, near *Plymouth*, where the Fight continued most part of the Afternoon till night parted them, the losse being more of men killed out of the ships, then ships themselves of either side; on our side Captaine *Peck* had his Leg shot off in the *Amity* Frigot, whereof afterwards he dyed, but the *Dutch* sailed away in the Covert of the night. In *December* following, Generall *Blake* found the *Dutch* Vice Admirall *De-Witt* on the back side of the *Goodwin*, known by the name of the *Kentish Knock*, where they had a tough conflict: The Roy-<sup>Kentish</sup> all ship called the *Sovereigne*, being in that knock engagement, but the *English* plying their Fight<sup>businessse</sup>, made them make all the saile they could away, for which several *Dutch* Captains at their return were questioned and cashiered; several ships were taken from them this bout: in the *Straights* they had better fortune, for their Vice Admiral *Gal-*  
*lan* meeting with Captain *Badilloe* near *Por-*  
*tolongone* in *Italy*, took the *Phoenix* Frigot in

Fight from the English, and forced the rest to fly; and Capt. *Appleton* lying at *Legorne*, the Dutch Fleet being near Thirty men of War set sail thither, where lying at Anchor near the Mole, Captain *Cox* with Sixty resolute Seamen with Boats in the night time boarded the said *Phoenix*, the Officers among whom was *Tong Van Trump* leaping out of the Cabbin Windows to escape being taken.

In December the Dutch Fleet came again to the *Downes* under *Van Trump* again, where lay General *Blake*, and both Fleets engaged again, where through the Cowardise or Negligence of some of the Commanders the English came by the worst, losing the *Garland* and the *Bonaventure* and much endangered the General himself; for this, as before in *Holland* several Captains were imprisoned and dismiss of their employments: to these ships taken this bout the *Leopard* was sent out of the *Streights*, taken by the aforesaid *Galen*, at which Fight another *Bonaventure* was Fired, and the Dutch had the Victory, but with the losse of the said Commander. Now order was taken by the Parliament to equipp a strong Fleet to Sea, for *Van Trump* was gone for *France* through the *Channell* giving out that he would sweep the Seas of all the English; at his returne thence with a Convoy of Three hundred Marchantmen, the English Fleet lying off at *Portland* descryed them, and they likewise him, both Fleets prepared to Fight; This was a terrible Battel, both striving for glory and

*Portland*  
Fight  
Febr. 22.



and the Dominion of the seas, which seemed to be of a light fire; on the English side the Prosperous was boarded and retaken again; the Triumph where General Blake was, was beset with Four or Five men of War, and had lost a Hundred men, the General himself being wounded in his Hip, and part of his Buttocks shot away, when Captain Lawson in the *Fairfax* Frigate came into his assistance, and boarded one and sunk another of the Enemies ships; The Dutch seeing their fortune began to faile after they had recruited their ships with men out of the Merchant Vessels, set them before them, and with their nimble and some great ships kept in the Rear, to secure their Merchants. The Fight continued off and on for three dayes, in which the English took above Forty ships of the Enemies till *Vantrump* came to an Anchor in *Calice* road, and from thence by the Coast of *Flanders* to the *Wielings*.

*Oliver Cromwell* having subdued all that were in opposition to the Parliament, on the 20th. of *Aprill* that year defeats them too, and having made himself a firm interest in the Army, and with the Sectarists, who were still longing for one new project or other of Government, dissolves that long Parliament that had done so much mischief to the Nation. This was his greatest Victory and the most unenvied one, though this was the first and surest step to this following usurpation.

*Ann. Dom.*

1653.

*Cromwell*

makes

himself

Protector.

The War yet lasted with the *Dutch*, though Ambassadors were sent from thence to make an Accomodation, which *Cromwell* shewed no unwilling ear to, and well was it for the *Dutch* that *Cromwell* had newly advanced himself to the Government, for the Parliament would have made them pitifull states if they had continued; However the War proceeded, for *Vantrump* having recruited and mended his ships, putting to sea Northward, while our Fleet followed him as farre as *Scotland*, came back to *Dover* and lay there firing a whole day against the Town, and so returned unto *Holland*: but in *June*, the *Dutch* Fleet under the command of *De-witt*, was met with by General *Dean*, and General *Monk*. The *Dutch* fought here nothing so well as formerly, for they were presently put to flight with all the sail they could make, having accidentally slain General *Dean* with a Canon shot: at this encounter they lost near Thirty men of War, the rest got away by being swifter then their fellows.

But on the 19th. of *July*, their Fleet being bravely manned, new Rigged and Tal-  
lowed to the number of 120 saile out of the *Weylings* and the *Texel*, joyned, and resolved to drive the English Home, who had lain two moneths upon their Coast; this was for a Conclusion, and therefore they had aboard every ship an inspector from the States, a person of note to see that the Officers did their duty. In the beginning  
of

of the Fight the *Garland* was disabled by the *English*, every ship as they passed her giving her for acquaintance a broad side: The General Lord *Moult* Squadron charged through their whole Fleet on *Thursday* afternoon, and through again, and joyned with the rest of the *English Navy*. *Friday* it blew so hard that little could be done, save keeping near one another, but *Saturday* morning they fell to it in earnest, with incredible fury; both Generalls manifested their remarkable Valour, but *Kent* had the Honour to be killed at Sea, in which he had done the state such signal service. He dyed much lamented, not onely for the want of him, but for the extraordinary great love which he had purchased from all men: This was a compleat Victory, and which the Trade of the *Dutch* had never survived, if by an accord made up presently at *London*, wherein *Cromwell* consulted the security of his Infant greatnesse, their Ambassadors had not procured peace to those Low Humbled Countries. This peace was proclaimed the 5th of *April* 1654.

The King of *Denmark* taking part with the *Dutch* in the beginning of that War, had stopt Seventeen of our Merchant men laden with Hemp and Tarre, a commodity wanted for the supply of the Navy, at *Copenhagen*, which the Parliament sent a Fleet of Twenty saile to the *Sound*, to Convey home, where the *Antelope* a new built Frigot of Fifty Guns was bulged, but that King would

The  
Dutch  
peace,  
April 5th  
1651.

not

not deliver the said ships; whereupon ensued a broile betwixt him and the Parliament, who were then entring into a League offensive and defensive with *Sweden*, but upon conclusion with the *Dutch*, the *Dane* was comprehended, being to make good the ships and damage to the Merchants, which was punctually performed, and the money remitted hither from *Amsterdam*.

In May *Cromwell* pretended a conspiracy against his Life by Mr. *Charles Gerard*, *Somerset Fox*, and Mr. *Vowell* a Schoolmaster, and others who being tryed by a High Court of Justice were found guilty and Condemned, and Mr. *Gerard* was beheaded with the *Pertugall* Ambassadors brother at *Tower-Hill*, and Mr. *Vowell* hanged at *Charing-Crosse*.

There was no War, nor noyse of War  
 A War in stirring any where in the three Dominions,  
*Scotland*. save onely in the remote Northern parts of  
*Scotland*, whither never any English Army  
 before had marched; The chief men that  
 held out there for the King, were the Earle  
 of *Glencarne*, the Earle of *Asholl*, *Seaford*,  
*Kenmore* and others, who being distanced  
 and in remote places, resolved to conjoyne  
 and make an Army potent enough to op-  
 pose the English; severall parties met, and  
 the English light upon some of them also;  
 but the maine strength was with *Glencarne*,  
 whom Major General *Morgan* happined to  
 encounter singly before any addition of o-  
 ther Forces, and totally routed him; before  
 which

which time *Middleton* being Arrived in *Scotland* in quality of the Kings Lieutenant General, had drawn together a considerable Force of *Higlanders*, but through some disgust the Earle of *Glencarne* took either at his command or person, there was such misunderstanding that they united not Forces, and by that shift *Glencarne* came to his overthrow. Against *Middleton* General *Mouck* himself advanced, carrying provision for the Army along with him, which was Cheese and Bisket, and lay many nights in the fields, travelling such abrupt way, that but one Horse could march at a time, and over such Hills that if a foot chanced to slip, men and Horse were in danger of breaking of their Necks down the steep Hills. *Middleton* shifted from place to place, so that the Army was in continual motion, but at last they overtook him at a place called *Loughberry*, where the business came to a Battel, wherein *Middleton* was Defeated, most of his partakers taken, himself hardly escaping over Sea, from whence he newly before was come.

*Cromwell* according to his instrument of Government, whereby a Parliament was to be summoned every Third year, issued out Writs, for a Parliament to be holden at *Westminster* the Third day of September; which Parliament being convened after they had sate five Lunar Moneths, in debating and questioning the Instrument and Authority that called them thither, never so much

as taking notice of his upstart Highnesse, were in *February* dissolved just to a day prescribed by one of the Articles in the Government, at which time it should be lawful for him to dissolve it. *Cromwell* called this the dumb Parliament. At his dissolution of them, he took notice of a Factioned spirit among them, by which at present a designe was carried on against him and the Government, with an intention to raise a new War. It appeared and was found afterward that he had kept intelligence by his Secretary with one *Manning* a Gentleman, formerly belonging to the Earle of *Pembroke*, whose Father being a Colonel in the Kings Army, was slain at *Newbery*; upon which account the King was graciously pleased to accept of him abroad in his service, who being afterwards discovered, was shot to Death at *Dusseldorp*. The Designe was this.

Salisbury  
attempt.

Severall Gentlemen had upon the assembling of that Parliament agreed to form an Army for the reduction of his Majesty, this was laid generally over *England*; but the first appearance of it was at *Salisbury*, where on Sunday night at Eleven of the Clock, a party of Two hundred Horse seize upon the Judges, the Assizes being then kept there; whom after they had taken their Commissions from them, they dismiss. On Monday morning increasing their party as well as they could, they marched to *Blanford*, where Colonel *Pennardock* proclaimed the King

King at the Market-Crosse; here they had some little accession as others deserted them. Thence under the Command of Sir *Joseph Wagstaffe* they marched Westward. But *Cromwell* had so laid all places with Troops, knowing of the businesse from the first beginning of it, that the Countrey durst not stirre; at last being wearied by riding night and day, they came to *Sontbmolton* in *Devonshire*, where about Eleven a Clock at night Captain *Unton Crooke*, fell into their Quarters, and after one Hours dispute out of Windowes and Houses, they yielded upon Conditions for Life, which afterwards he basely reneged and denied to the Protector. Here were taken Colonel *Penruddock*, Colonel *Groves*, Colonel *Jones*, and most of the Common Souldiers; Sir *Joseph Wagstaffe*, Mr. *Thomas Mompesson*, and Mr. *Mason* escaped by flight beyond Sea. Colonel *Penruddock* and *Groves* were Beheaded at *Exeter*, and several of the rest Hanged at *Salisbury*, *Cbarde* and *Exeter*, and the rest sent to the *Barbadoes*.

Such another piece of policy though not altogether so villanous was used towards the *Irish*, who being totally subdued by *Iretton*, upon the Arrival of *Fleetwood* who had married his Widdow, and was made Deputy in his room; were by a Proclamation commanded to quit and abandon their ancient Dwellings and Habitations, and betake themselves into the Province of *Connanght*, wherein they should have a like proportion of

of Land set out to what they had in their former inheritances, making it death for any to stirre without Passes, and compelling them to engage one for anothers quiet submission to the Government.

At the same timethat this was doing in West, there was a rising in *Hexam moore* in *Torkshire*, at *Sherwood Forrest* in *Nottinghamshire*, and at *Sbrewsbury*, where a Designe was laid to surprize that Town, as also a party appeared in *Cheshire*, but they all vanished, suspecting the Plot to be discovered; whereupon most Gentlemen every where were secured, and out came an order for Decimating Cavaliers, and constituting Major Generalls.

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1655.

After this little combustion was quenched at home, the Protector was busying himself with a vaster Designe abroad, against the King of *Spain* in the *West Indies*, being a preparatory breach to that open Hostility which ensued after, nearer Home; such a necessity there was of keeping that Divell employed, the Fury of War, that had promoted him, and must secure him in his Usurpation. To this end he lifted a very great number of necessitated Royallists, and some of them of note, mixing them with some veterane bands of his own Army, the grosse amounting to 3000 men: these set saile *March* the 30th. from the *Barbadoes* (reckoning the date of the expedition from English Dominions to begin this year) and having taken in Additionall Forces from  
St.



St. Christophers, St. Bevis, &c. came before Domingo in Hispaniola; the General of the Army Landing some Thirty miles distance for the more secure advance to the Town, which proved the ruine of the whole Army, who being choaked with thirst in a most excessive hot Countrey, and then assailed by the Spaniards & Molats who were Armed with Launces, were too too hard for our unweildy Pikes, so that a General terror seizing the whole Army, discouraged before by a Proclamation inhibiting Plunder (of that which they never were like to possess) a most shamefull defeat was given the English; and had the Spaniards but courageously fell in upon them thereat reimbarquement, it had been very possible scarce a man had escaped. Such a dishonourable overthrow never befell the English Nation. Now the case was altered, those that came before to Fight for Riches, were driven to Fight for necessity; and the residue of that lucklesse Army being reshipped, set saile for Jamaica Island to the Southward, where they landed without any opposition, and an order of the General was published at the Head of every Regiment, that no person should turne his back to the Enemy, under pain of being shot by the next man to him; such need there was to sustaine their spirits so sunk in the last Engagement. But here they found no resistance, and quietly possess themselves of a sure standing, which hitherto they had wanted, several re-encounters and petty businesses

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1655.

nesses happened between the Inhabitants and them, but none of remark, diseases and mortality doing the work, which not onely swept away the first Comers, but also second supplies under the Colonels *Humphrey's* and *Brayne*, the last of which died there himself; This Island as yet continues in subjection to the Dominions of *England*, some yet surviving and planting there.

*Porta*  
*serina*  
Fight.

But Generall *Blake* partly amended the Honour of the *English* about the same time at *Porta serina* a harbour and receptacle of the Pirates of *Algier*, which in spite of a Castle and a regular well fortified line, and the whole Country ready to defend them, he entred, beat the Castle about their Ears, beat them from their Line, dismounted and disabled their great Guns, and then burnt, and afterwards sunk Nine of their thieving Frigots, and at last compelled the Dye of *Tunis* to terms of Agreement.

*Corruptio unius est generatio alterius*, is a maxime too in Policy, the breach with *Spain* was the conclusion of a Peace with *France*, of which one Article was that the King's Relations and Friends should be dismissed of the *French* Dominions: the King foreseeing that bargain, had withdrawn himself to the Spaw, thence to *Colon* in *Germany*, but the Duke of *York* staid yet there for his parting complement, but at last betook himself to the service of the King of *Spain* in *Flanders* [this passage might seem not like our subject, but what ever concerns that

that Heroicall Duke may well deserve a place in Wars register.]

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1656.

Generall *Montague* lying up and down to intercept the *Spanish* Plate Fleet, a Squadron under the Command of Captain *Stayer*, since for his valour and bravery Knighted by the King; fell in with a small Fleet of six Ships of particular Merchants, wherein was the Marquess of *Badajoz*, with a considerable Treasure, which with a sharp dispute were all boarded, save one that escaped into *Cadix* bay. The Seamen had a rich booty, and the Commander Money and Honour; for this the Protector caused a Thanksgiving day to be kept.

On the 17th. of *September* another Parliament was called, where after the Protector had garbled them, the remnant being his Creatures, would have made him King, which he refusing (God not permitting the Majesty Royal of *England* to be so profan'd) he never afterwards could find a means to reach at the Crown, growing every day more Tyrannical and Exorbitant then before, having also broke up that Parliament at their re-accesse in *January* following.

The 19th. of *Aprill* a Designe was discovered, wherein the Fifth Monarchists had engaged against *Oliver* and his Government (being the same party of which *Sindercombe* was, who they say conspired the Death of him a while before, and who dying by poyson in the *Tower* the night before his Execution, was drawn upon a Hurdle to *Tower*

Ann.Dom.  
1657.

Ann Dom.  
1657.

Hill under the Scaffold, and there a stake driven through his body) upon which were apprehended several of the most eminent of that Sect, as *Harrison, Lawson, Rich, and Venner, &c.* and committed to several Prisons, and several Armes taken, and a Standard, with a Lyon couchant in it, with this Motto, *Who shall rouse him up?*

Sr. a Cruz  
Action by  
General  
Blake.

On the 20th. of *Aprill* Generall *Blake* performed another exploit like that of *Porta Ferina*, for having intelligence that the Spanish Plate Fleet not daring to adventure home with their Cargo, had put into *Santa Cruz* harbour in the *Canaries* in *Teneriff* Island; he resolved to Attaque their Ships and destroy them there, where by the Valour and signal courage of the aforesaid Generall, and the said Sir *Richard Stayner*, who continued in the *Speaker Frigot* for four hours space amidst all the great and small shot; they fired and sunk Sixteen Gallies and Ships with very little losse, and it pleasing God to veere the wind to the Southwest, came out of that dangerous Harbour very happily; having nobly accomplished the designe, and so returned before *Cadix*.

An Army  
sent to the  
assistance  
of the  
French  
into Flan-  
ders.

According to the League Offensive and Defensive, betwixt *England* and *France*, the Protector at the request of the *French King*, sent an Auxiliary Force this Summer over into *France*, which landed at *Bulleigne*, and were received into pay by the *French*, being Commanded by Sir *John Reynolds* a  
Favo.

Favourite, and Knighted by *Oliver*; by the help of this Army several places in *Flanders* were taken, and at last by the instigation of the pretended Protector, the *French* drew down before *Mardike* Fort, a place often lost and won betwixt the two Crowns; but to prevent the great and frequent losses sustained by the *English* from the *Dunkirk* Frigates; resolved it was that the two Armies should presently besiege it, which after a little resistance yielded, and the *English* presently Garrison'd it, and fell to fortifie it more strongly, so that the Duke of *York* coming by night to storm it, which he did violently during the greatest part of the night, yet was constrained to give over the Designe, leaving many killed and wounded in the Attempt. Sir *John Reynolds* being accused to the Protector for having shewed Civility (his Duty) to the Duke of *York* at a View and Conference betwixt *Mardike* and *Dunkirk* was sent for over, and by the way perished by storm on the *Goodwin* Sands, together with Colonel *White* and some other Gentlemen.

In *July* the Protector made a Plot, his usual shooing horn for Money, which he could not with all his force and cunning crawl out of a Parliament, Courting the City with his great resentment of their danger, there being a conspiracy on Foot to subvert his Government, and to Fire the City: and therewith Erects a High Court of Justice; Assignes a night wherein this Device was to

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1658.

Oliver  
dies,  
Sept. 3d.

be Executed, and by his Trepanning witnessses, and the injustice of that mock Court Condemns Sir *Henry Slingsby*, and the Reverend Doctor *Hewyt* (who were both beheaded on *Tower-Hill*) Colonel *Ashton*, *Thomas Bestely*, *Edmund Stacy* and others; the two first whereof were Hanged and Quareted at *Towerstreet* and *Cheapside*; about the same time the *French* and *English* Army had fate down before *Dunkirk*, which the Governour the Marquesse *De Leda* stoutly defended, but being weakned with hard Duty, and not abler to hold out longer, the *Spanish* Army came to relieve it; in which the Duke of *York* as Lieutenant Generall then Commanded; at their approach the besiegers drew off to meet them, and on a Sand hill in the way to *Fuernes* resolutely met them, where was a very sharp businessse, *English* being against *English*; but the *Red-coats* soon prevailed, and putting the *Spanish* Foot to the Rout, the *French* Horse who had had the worst of it by the Enemy, came in to the reserve of the *English*, and drove the *Spaniards* out of the field. Here were taken most of the Officers of the Kings own Regiment, Commanded by Col. *Blague* formerly Governour of *Wallingford*: neither fared it much better with the Duke of *York* and *Gloucesters* Foot, who were also totally Routed; of the other side were slain Colonel *Fenwick*, Captain *Sherwyn* Five other Captains and many inferiour Officers; also on the *French* side the Marquesse of

of *Castelnau*, for whom a Marshalls staffe, the greatest Martiall Honour in *France* was designed by that King. Upon this Victory the Town of *Dunkirke*, the Governour being slain a little before, was surrendred, and put into the possession of the English.

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1658.

Presently after this Atchievment, Death makes as greata Conquest, and with as great a noise smmon'd this blustering Mortall [*Cromwell*] in a Hurrycane to the other World, ushered by a *Whale* taken in the River *Thames* by *Greenwich*, and the death of his Daughter *Elizabeth Cleypole*, and *Tom Pride*, formerly his Harbinger, and attended by the Funerals of the Earle of *Mulgrave*; and *Richard* his Son succeeded in the usurped Magistracy of the three Kingdomes by the stile of Protector.

*Olivers*  
Death,  
Sept. 3d.

In *January* *Richard* calls a Parliament, all things continuing quiet in a deep, intent, expectation of the following Revolution. For *Lambert* striking in with the Officers of the Army againe, began to resume his hopes, in which the greatnesse of *Olivers* spirit would have no competitor, and in the end fooled *Richard*, *Fleetwood*, *Desborough* and the rest, and broke up the Parliament; and by a jig of *Vane's* into which *Hazelrigg* was presently fooled, resummoned the broken piece of the Long Parliament to the exercise of the supreme power.

Ann. Dom.  
1659.

The long  
Parlia-  
ment re-  
stored.

But the generality of the people, and the whole Gentry of *England*, not brooking the Government of those men; a combina-

Ann. Dom.

1659.

Sir George

Booths

rising in

Cheshire.

tion was made in most parts of England, for the redemption of these miserable Kingdoms from utter and inevitable Ruine, into which the Avarice and Ambition of those men had so nearly engaged them. And first of all Sir George Booth appeared in his own County of Chester, his Forces presently increasing to the number of Six Thousand Men, most of the Gentry of that, and the Neighbouring Countries joyning with him; Sir Thomas Middleton was also up in Wales with a considerable Force, and had Garrison'd Chirk Castle. Against these Major General Lambert was sent Commander in Chief, in which expedition lay all his hopes and designs, having thereby an opportunity to ingratiate and indear himself with the Souldiery; with this Commission he marched against Sir George Booth, his Army consisting of Four thousand Horse and Foot, and hard by Northwich engaged with that party, which after a little dispute at a passe he routed, but so gently used his Victory that very little blood was spilt; and with such caresses to the Countrey, as he past, as made him not unacceptable to them in that ill condition. After he had reduced Chester and Liverpoole, and sent the Irish Forces (whom they at Westminster had ordered over to his assistance) to take in Chirk Castle, he passed through Lancashire to his house at Craven in Yorkshire, where the Officers that were with him in that Enterprize, by his directions contrive propositions

to



to be tendred the Parliament, which being  
sent at his returne to *London*, the General  
Counsel of Officers there Assembled, to pro-  
mote the same propofals: the main where-  
of was to have a General or Com mander in  
Chief of all the Forces in *England*, *Scot-*  
*land*, &c. which the House Dreading and  
Resenting it, as the way to another Dissolu-  
tion, make void his Commission and fix  
more of his principal confidents, and he to  
quit with them, barrs them out of doors,  
*October 13.* in effecting whereof there had  
likely been a bloody contest.

The Council of Officers vote the supream  
Authority to reside in a Committee of  
Safety, while such time as *Lambert* could be  
ready to own and take the Protectorship,  
while Sir *Artbur Haselrigg* betakes himself  
to *Plymouth*, and the Fleet declare for the  
Members at *Westminster*. But that which  
spoyled all this pageantry was the non-com-  
pliance of General *Monke*, against whom  
*Lambert* marcheth againe, with a well ac-  
countred and numerous Army; but the  
Lord General protracting time, with Mes-  
sages, Answers and Treaties, till *Lambert*  
was necessitated to live upon free quarter,  
soon made way for the return of the late  
Army driven Members from *Portsmouth*,  
whereupon and by the rising of the Lord  
*Fairfax* to suppress that spoile upon the  
Countrey, the Army presently returned to  
the obedience of them at *Westminster*: and  
he and his Ambition upon the Generalls

*Lamberts*  
expediti-  
on against  
the  
General

Ann. Dom.  
1658.  
Lamberts  
Escape  
out of the  
Tower.

importunity, at his coming to London were laid to rest together in the *Tower*, whence upon the admission of the secluded Members to the Parliament, he escaped, and headed a party in *Warwickshire* near *Edge-Hill*, but was presently pursued and Defeated there by Colonel *Ingolby*: and was the first of May sent to the *Tower* again: *Aprill* the 25th. the Free Parliament began in order to the re-settlement of these long distracted Kingdomes: May the 7th. his most Gracious Majesty was Voted to be proclaimed, which accordingly was done, with all the solemnity and joy possible: and in the 29th. of the same month, the most auspicious for his Nativity, he entred in Triumphant manner into his City of *London*, and lodged that night at his Palace of *Whitehall*, where he was welcom'd and complemented by the Members of both Houses.

In *October* the pretended Judges of the King received sentence upon their Arraignment and Indictment at Sessions House in the *Old Bailey*: where Twenty seven of them were Condemned, and Ten of them, viz. *Harrison, Carew, Scot Clement, Scroop, Jones, Cooke, Peters*, were Executed at *Charing-crosse*, being drawn Hanged and Quartered, and *Hacker* and *Axtell* at *Tyburne*.

An insur-  
rection of  
the Fifth  
Monar-  
chists in  
*London*,  
*Jan.* the  
*9th.* 1660.

In revenge of whose Deaths, and in hatred and despight of Government, a mad and vile sort of men on Sunday Evening, rose to the number of a hundred in several parts of the City of *London*: and slew and

and wounded divers, and fled, and hid themselves, and on *Wednesday* morning before break of day, rose again and did more mischief, but the Trained Bands rising readily upon them, they were presently suppressed, and many of them killed, and a great number taken, and secured in several prisons in order to their Tryals. And Twelve of them Executed with *Venner* their Leader. Such an Audacious mad attempt upon so Populous a City, and so well secured was never yet read of.

*Tuesday* the 30th. of *January* being the Twelfth Revolution of that Fatall day, was very Solemnly observed as a Fast for that monstrous Guilt, in the murder of our late Martyr'd Sovereigne, to implore the pardon, and to avert the further indignation of the Almighty upon these Three Kingdomes. It had often been bewayled and mourn'd for in private : now God gave the Three Nations publique Liberty of acknowledging that sinne, which either through want of courage and dejectednesse of spirit, or Lukewarmnesse indifferency was chargeable even on the most Loyal. But to make some kind of expiation besides, the Carcasses of those monstrous Regicides, *Cromwell*, *Ireton*, and *Bradshaw* were digged out of their Graves, which they had also Usurped in *Henry* the Sevenths Chappel, and drawn in Sledges to *Tyburne*, where they were Hanged in their Searcloths, and Winding Sheets, from Ten in the Morning till Sun set, and then

then Cut down, and their Bodies buried under the Gallows, their Heads being set together in the middle of *Westminster-Hall*, where they stand a monument of their Execrable Treason.

A new Parliament was summoned by the Kings Writ to convene at *Westminster* the Eighth day of May, on which day Twelve moneth the King was Proclaimed in London: many endeavours were used for a Faction's Election, but the Countries were too too sensible of the miseries they had formerly suffered by such choises, in that Long Parliament; Sir *Edward Turner* Atturney to his Highnesse the Duke of York was chosen Speaker, and so they proceeded in the business of the Kingdome, of which all good men doe promise themselves a happy Issue.

In *Scotland* and in *Ireland*, Parliaments were likewise called, the Earle of Middleton being made the Kings Commissioner in the one, and the Earls of *Oreery*, *Montrath* newly so Created, and Sir *Maurice Eustace* Lords Justices of the other. By the Parliament of *Scotland*, the Marquess of *Argyle* was found Guilty of High Treason, and Beheaded at the Market Crosse in *Edenburgh*, Mr. *Gutbrey* and *Giffin* were Hanged in the same place; and the Lord *Warreston* and *Dundasse* with some others pursued with a Proclamation, Declaring them Traytors: but they either lurk or fled beyond Seas. In the Tower of London dyed also Sir *Arthur Haslerigge* being

ing under a limitation of some pains and forfeitures which were to be declared by the Parliament: and soon after *Simon Mayne* one of the Condemned persons for the Murder of the King.

The King having acquainted the Parliament with his intention to match with the Sister of the King of *Portugall*, the Parliament Voted thanks to be returned to the King, for his prudent designement in that choice: and accordingly a Treaty was signed by the King betwixt this Crown, and that of *Portugall*, which being very large, will be published very speedily.

According to the reference to these penalties and forfeitures which the Kings Tryers were to undergoe to the Parliament, it was Enacted that the Lord *Mauson*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, Sir *James Harrington*, *Robert VVallop* and *John Phelps*, should be degraded of all Titles of Honour: their Estates Confiscated, themselves to be drawn on the 27th. of *January* through *London* in sledges with Ropes about their Necks, to *Tyburne*, and from thence back again to the *Tower*, to perpetual imprisonment. As to the Condemned persons, for the said Crime the Parliament determined nothing.

An Act also for repealing a former made in the beginning of the Long-Parliament, in prejudice of the Rights of the Right Reverend Lords the Bishops, excluding them from their places in Parliament; likewise passed, and was signed by the King, and after

after some other, to which the King also assented, He adjourned the Parliament till the 20th. of *November* instant, at which time there will be a full Assembly of all the states of the Realme.

A Fleet of ships under the Command of my Lord *Montagu* Earl of *Sandwich*, was set to Sea to suppress the Pyrates of *Algier*, betwixt whom there happened a rencounter at that port, but of no great moment: part of the Fleet at this present lying before it. Another Fleet is now ready likewise to set sayle with the Forces for the service of *Portugall* in *Tangier*, a place of strength in the mouth of the Straights, and to bring home the much expected Lady the Queen from *Lisbon*.

The Duke of *Ormond* was made by his Majesty Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, (of whose great & signal services, to this Crown the Christian world hath been a spectator) to the very great satisfaction of that Kingdome.

*Samuel Owen*  
*Sam* FINIS.  
*owen*

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